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SWEET SURPRISES.

There are times of sweet surprises,
When God giveth to the soul
Revelations of His mercies
Writ upon life's purest scroll.

It may be some dear blessing
We had prayed and wished for long
Yet had scarcely dared to hope for—
That comes to fill our hearts with song

Or the kindly light it may be,
Beaming from some tender eyes,
Where we have not claim of friendship
That stirs us with a glad surprise.

Or the first sweet breath of springtide
By the south wind softly stirred,
Fragrant blossoms of the April,
Or early bluebirds we have heard.

Or the friendship more than precious
Which finds expression of its love,
By some all unlooked-for token
Which falls like sunshine from above.

Yes, along life's dusty waysides
Springeth many a pure delight,
Bringing all the joy of morning
Into the winter of our night.
—Lisa A. Fletcher, in N. Y. Observer.

A CRUEL DOUBT.

How a Loving Husband Wronged a True Wife.

The fishing fleet had set out early in the morning. The atmosphere was very clear and the boats could still be seen in the distance, strung out in a line across the horizon between the Grief beach and the Pointe de Cayeux.

A few sailors' wives, children and old men still loitered on the jetty, all in excellent humor, for with such weather there should certainly be a fine haul of fish. The sea was admirably blue; but, lashed by the wind, it broke into little waves which rushed, white-capped, toward the shore.

"Do you see it yet, mamma?" asked a little fellow who had stayed away from school that morning in order to see his father start with the fleet.

His mother had a marine glass—a luxury that her neighbors envied her. In such clear weather as this if they could not distinguish the men they could at least make out the gigantic numbers on the sails.

He would have remained a long time watching his father's sloop as it grew smaller and smaller in the distance, but his mother led him away. They must go back to the house to their work.

They loitered along the harbor, which had lost its animation now that its fleet of fishing craft was gone.

On the side toward the town a few small boats were waiting till the sea went down a little before venturing out, and on the other side half a dozen ships were discharging their cargoes of coal and taking on phosphates.

Mme. Fournier stopped mechanically in the middle of the quay to look at a fine English three-master, the Harding, which came every week with a cargo of coal. A sailor, leaning on the rail of the ship, saw her and waved his hat gayly at her. She turned away and hurried up the Rue de la Falaise to her home.

Two hours later the loungers of the Rue de la Falaise were greatly surprised to see Master Fournier, the owner of the fishing-sloop T 672, hastening angrily homeward.

He had not entered the house before his neighbors had run to learn the reason of his sudden return.

Why had he come back?

It was that way that they had of leaving port, with all sails set, whatever the weather, which was known all up and down the coast as "Treport sailing."

Her backstay had been broken, and Fournier had had to come back to port for repairs. These were already under way, and, once he had his men at work, he had come up to see his wife a moment.

"Your wife—she has gone out, but she will be back directly."

He was pouring himself a glass of thin wine from the pitcher he had drawn that morning before leaving when he noticed the inkstand open on the table and the pen beside it still wet with ink.

It was his son's pen and inkstand, but as the little fellow never wrote during the day he concluded that his wife must have been writing. Almost at the same moment he noticed a letter in the blue vase on the mantel, and without thinking he opened it and read:

MME. FOURNIER—I love you more than I can tell. I implore you to set a time when we can meet. You are free—your husband is gone.
HARRY EVANS.

"My God!" cried Fournier. "Harry Evans!"

He knew him well, this handsome English sailor of the Harding, who had already ruined more than one home in Treport—a tall fellow, as tall as Fournier himself, fair, with the complexion of a girl and tender blue eyes.

He sprang up to rush to the quay and strangle the Englishman, when he heard his wife returning. Evidently she had answered that insulting letter, and she would tell him what answer she had given. He trusted his wife.

"I hurried back," she said, as she came in. "I heard of the accident as I was doing my marketing."

As she laid the purchase she had made on the table he had time to thrust the letter back into the vase. He would wait for her to speak.

Mme. Fournier continued to busy herself with her household duties. He watched her and found her still young, browned like himself, almost as tall, gracefully poised on her pointed sabots and with a waist still slender.

From time to time she looked at him with a smile. She was not surprised to see him looking somber after the accident. She did not say anything about it, for she had given him her advice on the subject long ago, and it was the sole matter on which they disagreed.

"Wife, have you nothing new to tell me?"

"Nothing, my dear husband."

His face contracted as with a sudden pain. His wife, thinking it due to chagrin at the accident, kissed him tenderly.

He pressed her to him with unaccustomed force. Never, even in the fiercest tempest, had he suffered as he suffered now. Suspicion entering his simple, loyal heart ravaged it terribly.

"Well, good-by. I am going to the harbor. We shall go out with the next tide if the backstay is repaired. Good-by."

She accompanied him to the end of the street and bade him farewell with so frank an eye that he asked himself if it were possible that such a woman could lie.

He was about to go to the Harding when one of his sailors saw him and came after him. Compelled to return to his vessel he had time to reflect. A sudden fit of rage, a fight, would prove nothing, and he would never know the truth.

So he calmly watched the work of reparation which was coming on apace. At two o'clock his wife brought him his luncheon; at five his son came to kiss him good-by, and that evening he set sail again, after having seen the Harding leave Treport for England.

The following Saturday, after a terrible tempest, the fishing fleet returned to Treport laden with a fine catch of fish. Master Fournier looked quickly to see if the English three-master were at the quay, but she was not there.

Disembarking, he learned that the Harding had gone down in sight of Spitehead, and that all on board had been lost.

Harry Evans, then, was dead. His wife alone knew the truth; he would not dare to question her; he would never know the truth—he would doubt her always.

From that time everyone in Treport remarked that Master Fournier had grown taciturn; they asked his wife the reason, but she replied evasively that she did not know.

His sailors found him rougher than before and more avaricious. He often returned to Treport on Sunday morning and left again the same evening without a night's rest.

One week he came back on Tuesday, and the news spread that the St. Laurent had brought back the corpse of a drowned man. According to the custom of that part of the coast, Master Fournier had given orders to return to port, losing his catch of fish, in order to bury the dead.

Accompanied by two of his sailors he made his deposition before the commissioner and the latter had him sign the declaration that "the body of a drowned man had been recovered by the St. Laurent at a point fifteen miles SSW of Spithead, measuring five feet ten inches in height, dressed in a blue woolen shirt, trousers of gray cloth and neckerchief of red cotton; no papers, no marks to establish identity; supposed, from the place of drowning, to default of other evidence, to have been one of the crew of the Harding."

Early the next morning a funeral procession traversed the village and bore to the little church the remains of the unknown sailor found by the St. Laurent. Behind the coffin walked the sailors of the St. Laurent, their master at their head, and behind the men came the wives or mothers of the sailors.

The religious ceremony was brief, but respectfully followed, and the unknown dead was conducted to the cemetery by the great family of sailors of Treport, who honor themselves in thus honoring the remains of others.

"Get yourselves ready," announced Master Fournier to his men; "we go to sea directly."

Fournier led his wife to a little knoll a few paces away from the cemetery. He wished to speak with her without witnesses.

"Wife," said he, "do you know for whom you have come to pray?"

She trembled and pressed her husband's hand. She had never seen him so solemn.

"The man we had just buried was Harry Evans—wait!"

Mme. Fournier turned pale. Her husband tendered her a paper, stained as if with water.

"Wife, I have doubted you. My punishment is to accuse myself of it. I read the letter he dared write you—and I have been very miserable. The other night, when this drowned man was found, I alone searched him. I could not show to others, not even to the commissioner, the only paper he had on him, in a little bag of oiled silk. The water had dimmed it a little, but I read it nevertheless."

It was the answer written to the handsome English sailor by Mme. Fournier:

SIR—I love my husband: that is the sole answer I can make to your letter. I shall say nothing to my husband, for he would kill you. Never come here again.

"Wife, do you forgive me?"

"Oh, my poor husband, how you have suffered."

From that day Master Fournier grew young and gay again; but nothing can keep him from going out with all sails set.—Translated for the Argonaut from the French of Pierre Sales.

SOME HISTORICAL LIES.

THE African king Prester John never had an existence.

THERE never was such a person as Pope Joan, the so-called female pontiff.

WILLIAM TELL did not found the Swiss confederation, and the story of Gessler has no historic basis.

THERE is no historic authority for the statement that little George Washington cut down the cherry tree.

WELLINGTON at Waterloo did not say: "Up, guards, and at 'em!" The words were put into his mouth by an imaginative writer.

CHARLEMAGNE'S paladins had no existence, and the history of Charlemagne himself is so clouded by myth as to be utterly unreliable.

THE mother of Coriolanus did not intercede with her son to spare Rome. The story has no better foundation than that of Horatius.

THERE is no reason to believe that Tarquin insulted Lucretia. His power was overthrown in a popular tumult, which is the only basis for the story.

THE story of King Arthur and his round table is a myth, although what purports to be the round table is still to be seen in a south of England town.

POCAHONTAS did not save the life of John Smith. It has been ascertained that this worthy man was the most able-bodied prevaricator of his century.

Offensive Curiosity.

A well-nourished dude who was attitudinizing in front of a popular retail dry goods store detected a street urchin in the act of inspecting him with much curiosity.

"Aw, I say," he broke forth, "what are you staring at me so for, you vulgah boy?"

"I was t'inkin' wot nice weal-cutlets yer 'd make."—Judge.

—The sun keeps right on shining, no matter how much men have to say about its black spots.—Ram's Horn.

CORRALLED BY FIRE.

Story of a Wild Night Ride on the Plains.

It was the end of a scorching day in August, 1840.

The herbage of the prairie, which a month before had been green and succulent, was withered to its taproots. The sun had drunk the last drop from the slough bottoms, and the mud beds were criss-crossed with cracks till they looked as if they never would hold water again.

At last the sun had set, and, tired out from a long day's hunting, I tethered my thirsty horse and lay down myself. I had burrowed with my heel and my knife fully eighteen inches below the crust of mud, but had failed to find water. I know it would be morning before enough moisture would filter into the hole to satisfy the thirst of an abstemious ground hog.

A few ill-tempered mosquitoes buzzed around, but I succeeded in driving them off with a pipe of tobacco before going to sleep.

I cannot tell how long I slept before I was awakened by the wild snorting and struggling of my horse, Peter. I only know that the sharp clatter of his hoofs upon the hard ground aroused me, while at the same moment I became conscious of a strange choking sensation.

"Great God—Fire!" I exclaimed, springing to my feet and rushing in the direction of my horse.

The wind, which had barely waved the spindly grass when I had laid down, was now blowing quite strongly, and a dense black smoke rolled before it along the prairie and enveloped everything in obscurity. Through this murky mass, and above it, I could distinctly see a dull red glow.

"Soh, Peter, soh!" I called as I groped my way toward the poor frightened horse, who was securely tethered by the fore foot, and evidently believed himself deserted.

"Soh, Peter, soh!" My hand was upon him and he whinnied at the touch, then stood trembling while I fitted him and threw the saddle upon his back.

As soon as I had cinched the girths I cut the rawhide lariat from his fetlock, then stood motionless for one instant while I listened to determine whether I could spare the paltry time necessary to take up the tether rope from the other end.

The heated air blew into my face, and now and then pieces of burnt grass flitted by me, but it was not either of these warnings that made my heart stop with fear. It was the dull, thundering rumble of a stampede—a stampede of buffaloes! I knew it only too well, for I had heard it once before on the banks of the Pipestone.

"Easy, whoa, Pete," I said severely, as the horse began plunging violently in his efforts to free himself from restraint.

I hesitated no longer, but flung myself upon his back, and he sprang madly away over the smoke shrouded prairie.

Mile after mile we raced along over a comparatively unknown country, full of badger and gopher holes, and not knowing at any moment whether the next would find me still on horseback or rolling head over heels down a steep bank, with possibly a broken neck.

Suddenly I felt myself flung over the pommel of the saddle into the darkness. The concussion was terrible, as I fell squarely on my back, but I did not lose presence of mind. Springing to my feet, dazed as I was, I groped around and grabbed Pete by the head just as he was rising. I knew, however, as soon as I heard his labored breathing that we could never renew the old rate of speed, but must find some other method of escape from the surging ocean of life and fire that was steadily rolling up behind us.

"Pete," I gasped, for the jarring I had received had to some extent given me back my power of speech, "we're in a pretty bad fix, but do the best you can."

From time to time I turned in the saddle and peered back into the mysterious ruddy haze, but it was not until I had been deceived a dozen times by heavy pillows of smoke that I at last distinguished the forms of the buffaloes and realized that the living tide was close upon us.

Presently I could hear their wild snortings as they jostled and crushed one another in the mad race for life. Then I could see their dark grizzled forms against the glare, made doubly monstrous in appearance by the magnifying influence of the smoke and my own fear.

Showers of red-hot straws and grass blades that had been caught up by the draught and hurried ahead of the flames fell like fiery goads upon the frenzied animals, driving them to renewed exertions.

Pete was beginning to fag, and now and then his hind feet failed to carry clear of the uneven sod and he was almost thrown to the ground, but each time he recovered himself and staggered on with the energy born of terror.

Suddenly I was aware that we were struggling through a heavy growth of rank grass, and then we plunged into an empty slough hole!

Never shall I forget the moment when Pete's feet struck with a loud splatter into the sticky mud; or the half-dozen frantic plunges he made before giving in, or the moment I glanced round over my shoulder to see how the buffaloes would fare.

Pete struggled on, pulling his feet from the clay with a noise like the drawing of a cork, but tired and handicapped by my weight, he was not able to keep ahead of the living line that was gaining upon him with every stride, and which was now scarcely twenty-five yards behind us.

I sprang from the horse's back, and, calling him encouragingly by name, rushed on in front.

The mud crust supported me, and as I [illegible] my brain for some way of avoiding the stampeding buffaloes. To right and left as far as I could see the struggling front of the herd extended, and it was now across the bare patch of mud, so it was clearly impossible to evade them by turning from their course.

The bare ground offered the only natural protection that was available from the fire, and I decided that I might as well be trampled to death as roasted by the flames, which were already within a quarter of a mile.

Against the glowing background I could see the vast herd surging and rolling up behind me like a tossing sea, as the huge heads of the buffaloes were lifted or sunk from view beneath the common surface of their foam-flecked backs. It was magnificent, but it was terrible! "What would be my lot when overtaken?" I asked myself.

In my despair I looked along the line for Peter, without for one moment expecting to see him, but he was there, struggling along just in front of the foremost buffaloes. I knew in an instant that I could look for no assistance from him, for he had all he could do to keep himself from falling beneath the crushing hoofs of the herd.

Then I thought of firing the grass on the far side of the slough when I reached it, and so perhaps turn or stop the stampede. But matches I had not and flint and steel were too slow.

There was not a moment to lose, for already I was at the edge of the mud and about to plunge into the tall grass again. There was no help for it; I must try the flint and steel. As I thrust my hands into my pockets to search for them, I glanced to estimate how much grace I had before the herd would be upon me. In doing so my elbow came in contact with the powder horn at my belt, and gave me an inspiration, to which I owe my life.

Drawing my hand from my pocket I seized the horn and wrenched off the top; then turning to a patch of thick grass I poured out the powder. I unslung the rifle from my shoulder and, placing the muzzle close to the little black heap, pulled the trigger. A lurid flame and a cloud of white smoke shot up from the grass, but for a moment I feared the scheme was a failure, for the spot where the powder had lain showed no signs of fire. An instant later, however, I saw two or three little flames burning feebly in the old grass fully four feet away.

To the largest of these flames I sprang and falling upon my knees, bent a handful of grass to feed it. It was an anxious moment, but it took fire. Pulling another handful, I lighted it and, running along the edge of the slough, set fire to the grass as I went.

By the time this torch had burned out, the first fire had gained considerable headway and already great tongues of flame were curling and licking along the surface of the ground fully a hundred feet from the starting point.

I turned to see what effect it would have on the buffaloes and saw with relief that the leaders were swerving, some to the right and some to the left, to avoid the new danger in front of them.

But the poor creatures were destined to disappointment, for the fire which had been pursuing them had made terrific progress while they were in the mud, and was now racing down the slough sides at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Before they reached the end of the slough the flames had rounded the corners, and were rapidly closing in to meet the fire which I had started.

In an instant the whole troop was thrown into confusion and with wild bellows of terror the demoralized creatures of the now divided herd began racing recklessly round the circle of fire which, owing to the high wind and the weight of the grass, continued to burn long after the fore part of the line of flame had passed over it.

Twice they rushed by me, going in opposite directions, and then the two bands met and in a few terrible minutes, while the clashing of their horns and the bellows of the wounded drowned the noise of the conflagration, great numbers were trampled to death.

The stampede was over, but the smoke was still suffocating, and I found it necessary to keep my face covered with my arm.

When I could, I looked around among the panting, shaggy animals for my horse, but Pete was missing. I could not see a sign of him anywhere.

Had a band of Indians come down that night there would have been a terrible slaughter of buffaloes, but I was in no mood to take life. I contented myself with watching, and, strange as it may appear, the buffaloes seemed to understand that they were safe in the slough, for they remained quiet until morning, many of the cows even lying down and chewing their cuds, while the bulls, like stalwart sentries, paced round and round the herd, or stood snuffing the tainted air.

In the morning the herd moved off to seek fresh pastures, but leaving the bodies of fully a hundred dead scattered about the slough.

Among them I found poor Pete.

From a financial standpoint of view, that prairie fire brought me great profit, for to the buffalo hides I secured and cached I owe the farm on which I now live.—Capel Rawley, in Atlanta Constitution.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

POTTER PALMER, of Chicago, has given $500,000 to build a woman's memorial structure on the lake front.

AMOS DENSMORE, the inventor of the typewriter, died recently in New York, at the age of seventy years, from cancer in the face.

CARTER HARRISON'S devotion to his fiancee, Miss Howard, was as gallant and tender as a youth one-third his age. The last present selected for her was a $12,000 diamond necklace.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, the pioneer San Francisco millionaire and philantiropist who died recently, aged sixty-nine, had accumulated a fortune of nearly $3,000,000. Some of his gifts to religious and social institutions have been munificent.

MANY YEARS AGO.

ROMAN ladies carried at their girdles bunches of metal ornaments, purses, keys and looking glasses.

IN the year 709 A. D. Pope Paul I. sent the only clock in the known world as a present to Pepin, king of France.

THE earthen lamp used by Epictetus, the philosopher, was sold for 3,000 drachmas soon after the death of that worthy in the year 161 A. D.

A MUSEUM founded in Berlin by William I. is intended solely for the reception of royal garters. Garters from the limbs of all the princesses that have been married in Europe since 1817 have been found in this unique collection.

A SILVER SNUFF BOX.

It Solved a Mystery and Saved Paul Kunkel's Life.

"There is in the possession of a family in Ashland, Pa.," said a well-known resident of the Lehigh valley, "a silver snuff box which, although handsome and valuable, is not esteemed by its owners so much on that account as for the manner in which it came into their possession, and for the remarkable story connected with it. On the inside of the lid is engraved the single word 'Cooper.' That word solved the mystery of a frightful tragedy, and solved it in time to prevent another tragedy about to occur under judicial sanction.

"Many years ago the farmers of some of the border counties of Pennsylvania and Maryland had been for a long time victims of horse and sheep thieves, who despoiled them of much valuable property. A young German named Conrad Winter, who was bound to a woman named Goodwin, of Parkston, Md., was arrested, charged with being concerned in the thieving, and he was convicted and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. This was in 1845. One day in the fall of 1849 Mrs. Charles Cooper, wife of a prominent farmer who lived near Parkston, went to that village to do some shopping. Among other things that she purchased was a pair of shoes for herself of peculiar make. When she left the village to walk home it was nearly dark. She carried an alpaca umbrella with a yellow stain on one side of it. Her purchases were in a paper package. Mrs. Cooper was fond of snuff, and always carried a supply in a handsome silver snuff box, which she had had filled at the store on this visit to Parkston.

"Mrs. Cooper did not reach home that night. Next morning search was made for her, and toward evening, in a lonely spot by the roadside, covered with brush, her dead body was found. The back of her head had been crushed in by a blow with some heavy weapon. Her umbrella and paper parcels were missing, as was her silver snuff-box. A stranger had tramped through the village in the forenoon, and it was remembered that he carried an umbrella and a paper parcel. Efforts were at once made to get trace of the stranger, but, beyond the fact that persons traveling over the road between Parkston and York, Pa., had seen two men going toward the latter place in company—each with an umbrella, each with a paper parcel, and each in the jolliest of humor wherever seen—nothing to give the people of Parkston a clew to the stranger with an umbrella and paper parcel could be discovered. Then detectives from Baltimore were put on the case.

"Paul Kunkel, when he died only a short time ago in York, aged 79 years, was one of the most conspicuous and respected citizens of that city. In 1849 he had been a citizen of York for several years, and was an industrious man with a character beyond reproach. He had a wife and three children, and all were devout Catholics. In the fall of 1849 a brother of his, who had been in York for some time, made up his mind to return to Germany. As he intended to take the vessel at Baltimore, Paul accompanied him to that city, and after seeing him on board the ship started to return home on foot. He left Baltimore early in the morning. He carried a common umbrella, and had under his arm a paper parcel containing articles he had bought in Baltimore for his wife and children. His course took him directly past the spot where Mrs. Cooper's body was found a few hours later in the day. He passed through Parkston, and a mile or so beyond came up with a man who was sitting by the roadside. The stranger arose, spoke to Kunkel, and as he was also a German and traveling toward York, the two walked on together.

"It was not long before the men were quite well acquainted. The stranger told Kunkel that his name was Conrad Winter. He had an umbrella and a paper parcel. He offered to exchange the umbrella he carried for Paul's. Winter's umbrella, although it had a big yellow stain on one side, was much better than his, and Kunkel did not hesitate to make the exchange. Kunkel was a man of jovial disposition, and Winter fell into his mood, so that every person they met was amused at their merry greetings and snatches of song. When they arrived at York, Winter said he would like to remain a day or so in that place before he continued his journey, and Kunkel invited him to accept the hospitality of his household, which he did. He was treated with the greatest kindness at Kunkel's, and remained with the family two days, during which time he created no little amusement by his persistence in trading valuable articles from the paper parcel he carried for things of no possible value or use to him. He traded a new pair of women's shoes, of odd pattern, to Mrs. Kunkel for an old flannel shirt, and insisted on presenting Kunkel with a silver snuff box. This Kunkel would not accept, nor let his wife accept.

"Two days after Winter went away Kunkel was followed home from his work one day by two men. They were detectives, and they arrested him on the charge of being the murderer of Mrs. Cooper. The house was searched. The umbrella with the stain on it, the peculiar shoes, and other things were found and identified as the property of the murdered woman. Kunkel had heard of the murder through Winter, and when he found himself charged with the terrible crime, he saw at once that he had been made the victim of the real assassin. The effect of this sudden revelation, and the fearful situation he was in, deranged Kunkel's mind so that he was unable to give any lucid or even connected explanation of the circumstances that pointed so palpably to him as the murderer. His wife could tell nothing about the meeting of her husband with Winter, because he had told her nothing about it, and, in explaining the presence of the shoes and other things in the house, she, in her terror and confusion, made her story contradictory and mysterious. Kunkel was placed in York jail until the necessary papers could be obtained, and then was removed to Baltimore for trial.

"He was in prison there ten months before his trial came on, and during all that time his mind remained in such a state that he couldn't be induced to give any account of his movements after leaving Baltimore, and his counsel and friends had nothing to rely on for their case but his good character. This was of no avail, and Paul Kunkel was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Cooper and sentenced to be hanged the following September, on a day which proved to be the anniversary of the murder. Executive clemency could not be obtained, although the bishop of the diocese earnestly interested himself in the condemned man's behalf, as did many prominent and influential persons, among them the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black. All hope was gone for the unfortunate man, but not until eight days before the day his sentence was to have been executed did he show that he appreciated or understood his awful situation. On that day Kunkel's counsel was surprised to receive a message from the prisoner asking for an immediate interview. The counsel on entering Paul's cell saw that a remarkable change had come over him. His mind had cleared, and for the first time he seemed to realize his peril. For the first time, also, he was able to give his counsel a connected statement of his movements from the time he left Baltimore. He described Winter minutely, and satisfied his lawyer at once that he was the victim of a heartless scheme of the real murderer. Detectives were immediately set to work searching for Winter, but no trace of him could be found. A respite was granted Kunkel, to give the officers more time.

"Winter, having been unable to force the silver snuff box on Kunkel or his family, took it with him when he left his victim's house. A week or so after that a stranger appeared in Ashland and secured work in a blacksmith shop there. He gave Winter as his name. It happened that another workman in the shop had only recently removed to Ashland from Buffalo. He was a subscriber to a Baltimore newspaper, and when the Kunkel murder trial came up he was interested in it, and, at Winter's request, read the accounts of the trial to him. Winter being unable to read English. When the man read how Kunkel had been seen coming away from the vicinity of the spot where the murdered woman's body had been found, and how the tell-tale umbrella and shoes had been found in Kunkel's house, Winter remarked that that was evidence to hang any man, and that he hoped Kunkel would hang. On the eve of the hanging, when Winter's fellow workman read him the story that Kunkel had finally been able to tell, although Winter had not changed his appearance from what it was as Kunkel described him, the workman did not suspect that he and the man Kunkel described were one and the same. It was not until three days afterward that the truth was flashed upon his mind in an instant. He was talking with Winter about the strange case, when the workman took a pinch of snuff from his box, as he had often done before in the shop, and offered his fellow workman a pinch. Then the man noticed that the box was a handsome silver one, and that on the inside of the lid was engraved the word 'Cooper.' That instant he knew the murderer stood before him and had been with him for nearly a year. He dropped the box, and the gaze of horror he turned on Winter told the latter that he had been discovered. He made a dash for the door of the shop, but the workman seized him before he could get out and shouted for some one to get an officer. Winter was secured, and the Maryland authorities, who had failed to get any trail of him, informed of his capture. He was taken to Baltimore, where it came out for the first time that he was Conrad Winter

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 26, 1894.

SOMEBODY has estimated that every man who lives to be 60 years old has spent seven months buttoning his shirt collar.

THE short crop of ice this year is said to be due to the tinkering with the tariff. Providence closed down her freezing machinery and is waiting to see if she must contend with cheap Canadian ice. There should by all means be a generous protection given to ice.

FROM the present outlook General D. H. Hastings, of Bellefonte will have no opposition for the Republican nominationfor governor next fall. He can depend for a certainty, on receiving the vote of the delegates from Cambria this time and for this he should be thankful. The General will, however, be a little wary about counting Cambria's delegation until after they vote.

THE United States now possess the deepest metal mine in the world. Shaft 3, of the Tamarack Copper Company of Michigan, having reached a depth of 3,700 feet. There is only one deeper shaft in existence—that of a coal mine in Belgium which is 3,900 feet deep; but as the Tamarack shaft is pushing downward at the rate of 75 feet a month the Belgium, mine will probably soon be distanced.

ONE of the great contentions of protectionists is that a high tariff makes high wages. They consider their case proved when they show that wages are higher in the United States than they are in free trade England. They ignore the fact that wages are lower in every country of continental Europe than they are in England, and that they are lowest in those countries which have the highest tariffs. If the protectionists argument were sound, wages would be higher in Spain than they are in the United States.

INFORMATION has been received from Washington confirming the report that Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, is in very poor health. Mr. Wilson suffered a severe hemorrhage a few days ago, but physicians who have been called in say there is no serious lung trouble, and that his condition is due to the severe strain under which he has been laboring for several months. He and Mr. Tarsney contemplate a trip to Europe as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of. The trip will be made solely for rest and recreation.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on Monday sent to the senate the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Wheeler H. Peckham is a brother of Judge Rufus Peckham, of the New York court of appeals. He was appointed district attorney by Mr. Cleveland when he was governor of New York, but subsequently resigned. Although the New York senators declined to talk, it is understood the nomination is distasteful to them, but that they would have been glad to have seen the name of the brother sent in for the place. The indications seem to be that the Hornblower struggle will be renewed against this nominee.

THIS year, says the Bellefonte *Watchman*, the February election will have introduced into it an element that will be entirely new to voters. For the first time in the history of the state will they be called upon to determine a state question at a township and borough election.

Everybody of intelligence knows that the Republican party is responsible for this irregularity by reason of its unconstitutional remissness in not properly reapportioning the state; and the same party that has been guilty of this fault, will endeavor to make this irregular state election an occasion for maintaining their monopoly tariff question at the polls.

The distressed business condition will be utilized as an incentive to the voters to cast their ballots for the high tariff candidate for congressman-at-large; but it can have but litt'e effect upon intelligent suffragists who know that the McKinley tariff, which the Republicans wish to have sustained by popular expression at the February polls, had more to do with bringing on the business depression than any other cause.

Fortunately, the Wilson tariff bill cannot be affected in any way by votes cast at this late stage of the question.

IN the debate on the tariff bill on Tuesday the Hon. J. D. Hicks, of this district in his efforts to have the tariff of 75 cents a ton on coal retained, denounced the Wilson bill as an unjust and discriminating measure by striking at the farmer, by the admission of wool and the various products of the farm free of duty, by striking at the mechanic, by the admission of manufactured articles free, and now at the miners of the country by placing them in competition with the cheap coal and labor of Nova Scotia. In supporting the free listing of coal Congressman Mitchel read from the hearings on the McKinley bill before the ways and means committee in 1890, the testimony of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the present nominee of the Republicans of this state for Congressman-at-large, in favor of removing the duty from coal. Mr. Grow told the committee that coal was mined cheaper in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in foreign countries and that the only reason for the duty was because of the freight rates. He said if the American and Canadian duties on coal were removed, the United States would command the markets of Canada west of Montreal, and that we would supply with coal 10 square miles of territory where the Nova Scotians supplied one.

Congressman Hicks and candidate Grow, both stalwart Republicans differ very radically in their views of protection.

THE St. Louis *Republic* in commenting on the advice the Protective Tariff League is giving to voters to send a postal card to congressmen urging them to vote against the Wilson bill, thus trims up the League. Pennsylvania manufacturers have leaned so long on bounties that they are behind hand in shrewdness. Their hoggishness has waxed, but their invention has deteriorated. The protective League is a literary bureau which supplies by the thousand editorials for the Republican press, tracts, leaflets and appeals. The bureau began to be active in literary work just after the defeat of the Mills bill by the Republican senate. The tariff reform cause has grown faster in the five years since 1888 than in the 25 years preceding. The Protective Tariff League has wasted enough paper and postage to have sent a Bible to every family in America. And as far as the record shows it has not made a vote for McKinleyism.

Its latest scheme is an inundation of paper slips which convey this appeal: "Send a postal card to your Congressman to-day urging him to vote against the Wilson free trade bill."

If the Protective Tariff League had not a fatty degeneration of the brain it would not spend thousands of dollars for such a purpose. An immense majority in one House of congress and a safe working majority in the other are pledged to vote for a reform bill, and the only complaint the constituents of these majorities are making is that the Wilson bill is not free trade enough. That is the complaint about the bill, and the complaint about voting is that a vote has not already been taken. If every Republican voter should send on his postal card not a congressman would pay any attention to the nonsense. The Republican congressman would join his Democratic colleague in joking at it.

These millionaires who can throw away money so freely have made more trouble for labor, have made more cuts in wages and have had around them more distress than all the other employers of the country put together. Pennsylvania labor troubles are chronic. High tariffs do not prevent them and low tariffs do not aggravate them. They go on month in and month out cut, squeeze, quarrel, lockout, walkout and sometimes bloodshed.

Such are the Pennsylvania backers of the Protective Tariff League. They are the men who hastened a panic by strangling trade and taking the incomes of families; who by grinding labor made enough to pay for the carloads of leaflets which go impotently flying through the country.

They are not half as wise as the home market they seek to gull. The home market is stocked up with undistributed wealth which it is trying to sell to other markets. It is not sending postal cards urging congressmen to vote against trade and distribution. The home market would rather take the word of Carnegie to the effect that the Wilson bill is not going to hurt iron production, though it may cut down the profits of a few played out mills. It would rather listen to Macbeth of Pittsburg, who says that American manufacturers can compete with European trade centers.

The Wilson bill is here to be voted on, and the country wants a vote on the lines laid down at the election, and wants a vote before spring opens.

Philadelphia's Protective Tariff League would better follow Carnegie's example—both in his acquiescence to the Wilson bill and his contribution of money to relieve the distress Republican legislation has caused.

FOR sharp and caustic debate, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the country has been for years accustomed to look to the Republican representatives in congress and it must be admitted that they have never disappointed expectations. It has even been said that all the ability in American political life was in the Republican party. But all this has been changed in party strength in congress.

The speeches of Congressmen Johnson and Warner have broken wide breaches in the Republican tariff wall and sharp and close debate has driven the enemy from their intrenchments. Even Tom Reed, the Republican Hecter who did prodigies of valor when the Democrats were driven from the field and were almost hopelessly struggling against certain disaster, has become, before a determined onslaught, as weak and nerveless as any of the other Republican ravishers.

There is not a Republican who has been victorious in debate on the Wilson bill. Let one talk about a tariff on iron and steel manufactures and a Democrat who knows what he is talking about tells him authoritatively that it is not only not necessary but harmful. Let one talk about protection to farmers and a Democrat who is an experienced agriculturist vainly challenges him to particularize. Let him dwell upon how wages are increased by protection and he is completely worsted by even the slight allusion to the necessity for the existence of trades unions in order that labor may recieve the rate of wages now being paid. Indeed, some of the protectionists have been so confused by leading questions that they have directly stated that while protection increases the profits of manufacturers labor must by force secure what it gets.

Protection is nearing its end. It squirms like any other snake with its head crushed, but that is only an evidence that it has been wounded to the death.

AFTER an idleness of several weeks, about half the departments of the National Tube works at McKeesport, Pa., resumed operations on Wednesday morning. Fully 1,000 men went to work at the terms offered by the company. On Wednesday afternoon an additional rolling mill resumed and about the same number of men were given employment. The company expects to put on additional departments as the state of trade will justify.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan. 20th, 1894.—Secretary Carlisle has announced an issue of bonds, under authority of the act of 1875, to meet the present necessities of the treasury. While neither he, President Cleveland, nor any member of the cabinet has any doubts about his authority to issue bonds, he and they would have preferred that congress should have provided for the financial deficit, but Senator Vorhees and other leading Democrats in congress, after consultation and mature consideration, arrived at the conclusion that it would be impossible to secure Congressional action in time to render the aid needed, owing to differences of opinion among Democrats as to what should be done; and advised that advantage be taken of the authority conferred by the old law. The issue of bonds is to be limited to the immediate needs of the government, thus leaving congress free to act as soon as it may be so disposed by providing other means of raising money that must be had from some source. The idea of a bond issue is not a palatable one to the average Democrat, but in this case there was no choice; it was bonds or a default in meeting obligations of the government.

The consideration of the Wilson tariff bill is proceeding satisfactory to the Democrats, although the clauses about which there is the greatest Democratic controversy have not yet been reached. A number of minor amendments have been adopted, and one very important one—providing that the free wool clause should take effect upon the passage of the bill.

Senator Berry, speaking on Senator Call's resolution for an investigation on the civil service, said: "I think there is a great deal of humbug about this civil service business and I am not in favor of extending it one iota further." This statement was greeted with such uproarious applause from the galleries that the chairman had to threaten to have them cleared before quiet was restored. Mr. Berry voiced the popular idea.

The depleted condition of the treasury would prevent any considerable appropriation for the enlargement of our navy at the present session of congress, even if a majority of the Democrats were in favor of such appropriation, which is doubtful. Representative Holman is one of the Democrats who believes that our navy is already dangerously large and that it should not be added to, unless the traditional policy of our government, to avoid entangling alliances, is to be shelved and an aggressive foreign policy substituted therefor. "We need," says Mr. Holman, "a navy sufficiently strong to protect our interests at home and abroad, but we have already gone beyond that point and ought to stop. I do not favor a large army in time of peace, but an army cannot, under any circumstances, get us into trouble. The army cannot inaugurate a foreign policy. The navy can, as witness the Valparaiso incident. The foreign relations of our country are more or less in the hands of the commander of any American naval vessel, and we must sustain him, as a rule, in whatever course he takes. For that reason, it is not advisable to have too much of a navy. The smaller the navy, the better; provided it is sufficient for our purpose."

Strange to say no Democrat has applied, so far as known, for the position of U. S. Minister to Russia, one of the few positions in the diplomatic service that carries a salary as high as $17,500. Whether this is because no Democrat hankers after a residence in the land of the Czar because of disgust at his American would-be imitators, or that the opinion is general that the warm personal friendship which President Cleveland is known to feel towards the present minister—Hon Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University—will prevent his removal, is a question. It will be remembered that Mr. White was not appointed until Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, who was given the place in 1889, was wanted at home to help Mr. Harrison get renominated.

Senator Daniel made it plain to Senator Hoar this week that it was not altogether prudent to attempt to make a speech on the Hawaiian question with no better preparation than a feeling of malignant hatred of President Cleveland and the Democratic party. After practically compelling Senator Hoar to admit his ignorance of the official documents bearing on the subject upon which he was speaking, Senator Daniel considerately dropped the matter. Senator Morgan had earlier in the week tripped up Senator Davis, of Minnesota, in a similar way, but instead of acknowledging his ignorance Davis got mad and tried to bluff through on a refusal to be further interrupted.

So many misleading statements have been made about the reasons that caused the southern Democratic Senators to vote against Mr. Hornblower's confirmation, which was rejected this week, that I have ascertained what was the principal reason for their voting against him. It was simply that they had doubts about Mr. Hornblower's status as a constitutional jurist, and did not propose to take any chances. Senator Gray, of Delaware, can have the vacancy if he wants it, and he would be unanimously confirmed. M.

Stole $3,000 From Farmers.

BEAVER, Pa., Jan. 20—During the financial stringency, Abe and Joe Lentz, farmers, living in this county, drew from a savings bank about $3,000, representing their savings of years. They thought in would be safer at home, and stored it away in a tin box under the floor of a closet. Until yesterday the money remained where there was no probability of the banks closing their doors.

While the two brothers were at work, half a mile from the house, yesterday, three masked men surprised their sister. One of them guarded her, while the other ransacked the house. They soon discovered the tin box and its contents. After binding the woman to a chair the robbers walked to the Erie Railroad tracks, where they boarded a freight train. The brothers to-day reported their loss to the police.

Hunting For Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Advices from Verona, Mo., state that two negroes who assaulted a child there yesterday, one of whom was reported to have been burned at the stake this morning, have not yet been caught, though the whole country is searching for them. The child was the little daughter of Emil Jacquin, a German farmer, and with her mother had gone to Aurora to church. Her mother decided to stay in town all day, and sent the child to advise the father; who was at home. It was while on her way through a stretch of woods that the outrage was committed. The criminals were negro tramps.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 23.—William Doter, a saloonkeeper of Bunker Hill, was last night sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary for the infamous crime of pouring coal oil on an old man named James McDonald and then setting fire to it for the fun of seeing it burn.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

How the "Worked" the Hoosiers.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan 22.—The northern part of this county is on the boom, which makes it a good field for sharpers to get in their work. Last Wednesday Thomas Payne, of Boston, reached Chesterton, claiming to represent a syndicate of capitalists of Chicago and New York, saying they wanted to secure about 2,000 acres of land there for a large manufacturing site. He visited several of the large property owners, securing options on their land, saying other parties would be out in a few days to look at the property and close out the deal. In each case he paid for the option with a large bill, always receiving a large amount of change. It has been discovered that a large amount of counterfeit money is in circulation in Chesterton and Porter, which was traced to the land speculation, and it is supposed that all the money he paid for options was counterfeit. Yesterday Patrick O'Connor received a notice from the state bank, of Valparaiso, that they held his notes given to Thomas Payne. Mr. O'Connor pronounced them a forgery, claiming to never have given his note to Payne. It is thought the La Porte and Michigan City banks were swindled also, as he visited both banks during the week.

Novel Wager.

BOSTON, Jan. 23. A young clubman, Emil C. Pfeiffer, has made a wager that he will travel around the world in six months, (starting without a stitch of clothing or a dollar, and return with $5,000. On the day set for the word "go" he must repair to the club room and strip to the skin. It is nominated in the bond that he shall neither ask for nor receive money, but for any service rendered, such as blacking shoes or brushing hats and coats for the club members, he may take whatever they are inclined to offer. By little services of this kind he hopes to earn enough to buy a suit. Once in the street, he proposes to sell papers or do anything that will enable him to get started on his travels.

From Feb. 22 the name of the traveler will be Paul Jones. He is a prominent club member, a graduate of Harvard, was once captain of the 'varsity crew and is quite wealthy. His present wager is the child of a conversation of adventure held some time ago in the club cafe. It was introduced by him and a lively discussion resulted. He thought the task could be successfully accomplished and finally made a bet that he could do it himself.

The Lumber Trade.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 23.—The *Gazette and Bulletin*, in accordance with its usual custom, will to-morrow publish an exhaustive review of the condition of the lumber trade, showing the shipments last year and the stock on hand and in the market. The total shipments during the year were 289,650,000 feet, an increase of 20,505,000 over 1892. The output of the boom was 35,197,267 feet of pine and hard wood and 186,984,478 of hemlock. The lumber on hand is given as follows: Pine, 19,828,656 feet, a decrease of 1,382,775 from the figures of 1892; hemlock, 152,655,870 feet, decrease, 1,966,176; lath, 38,554,600 feet, increase, 3,645,000; pickets, 3,269,390 feet, decrease, 1,317,150. There were shipped during the year 1893, 19,310 cars loaded with the product of the mills here, and increase of 1,367 cars over 1892. The *Gazette and Bulletin* declares that these figures go to prove that lumber manufacture is not a dead industry in Williamsport, but that it is good for a run of at least a quarter of a century and that the output is more likely to increase than diminish.

A Gloomy Outlook.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—There never was more distress in the Hocking valley and other Ohio coal mining districts than at present. The men are idle and some violence is reported, due to desperation. To-morrow the votes cast by the local unions upon a proposition to make a reduction in the scale will be canvassed in Columbus. It is learned that of the votes already cast, representing over 10,000 miners, there is a majority against the reduction, but it is thought that this majority will be overcome by the returns from the eastern Ohio. But even if the reduction is granted, it is not certain that matters will improve materially. Many of the principal contracts have gone to Pennsylvania operators and the demand is small. The reduction voted upon is but 14 cents per ton, while the operaters asked for 20, and insist upon changes of the working rules which the miners say they cannot consent to. In any event the future is most gloomy for the mine workers of Ohio.

A Kittanning Boy's Crime.

KITTANNING, Pa., Jan. 22.—By daylight to-morrow twelve-year old John Silvis will have the crime of murder to answer for. He was playing on the street with other boys this evening when little Leroy Green, ten years old, struck him in some childish quarrel.

Silvis whipped out a revolver, saying to his small assailant, "I'll fix you now," and placing the muzzle of the pistol close to little Green's body sent a bullet through him.

The boys who saw the shooting were so scared that they told nobody of the affair until the Green boy was nearly dead. An examination shows the little fellow is shot through the lung, and with the shock of the wound and excessive bleeding the attending physicians say he will not live through the night.

Bismarck Causes a Sensation.

BERLIN, January 13.—The announcement that Prince Bismarck has promised to visit Emperor William has caused a sensation here. Bismarck's friends in the reichstag assert that the emperor was lead to invite Bismarck to Berlin by the recent Mittnacht incident in the reichstag. The emperor's sense of uprightness, according to Bismarck's friends, was shocked by the public declarations that Prussia had broken faith with Wortemberg.

Herr Von Kardorff sees Bismarck returned to power. Outside of the circle of enemies of Chancellor Von Caprivi, however, a reconstruction of the cabinet, with Bismarck behind the scene, is held to be impossible. The emperor declared a week ago that he fully stood by the chancellor.

NEWS AND OTHER NOINGS.

—Ten ships went down in a storm in the Black sea and the entire crews of two were lost.

—Idle men will be driven from Chicago if they refuse to earn their lodging and meals.

—Fifty colored families have asked Governor Fishback of Arkansas for aid to emigrate to Liberia.

—George Boyton, who was captured at Rio de Janeiro while trying to blow up Mello's flagship, has confessed the plot.

—Mrs. Leland Stanford swore at San Francisco that $3,000,000 worth of stock belonging to her husband's estate is missing.

—The Russian government has demanded of Greece that it be allowed to have access to the naval stores in the Mediterranean.

—Colorado silver miners are now digging gold, and are said to be better off than they were under the silver purchase law.

—Several departments of the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton, Pa., have resumed operations giving work to 2,300 men.

—A gold nugget weighing 165 ounces has been found at Breckenridge, Col., on leased property belonging to Geo. Champion.

—Theresa Jones and Martha Hartford, 16-year-old girls, were drowned while skating on the Westfield river, near Springfield, Mass.

—The British steamer Andes, from Costa Rica for New York, went ashore off Little Beach life saving station along the Jersey coast and may be a total loss.

—Representative O'Neil of Massachusetts, chairman of the sub committee on appropriations, said the pension appropriation would probably be reduced $15,000,000.

—Mrs. Ada J. Palmer, one of the largest stockholders in the Woman's Baking company of Chicago was arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by another stockholder.

—Heirs of Col. Nicholas Lotz, to the number of 40, met at Reading and decided to present to congress a claim for $4,000,000 for supplies furnished Washington's army at Valley Forge.

—Sarah Bernhardt had a narrow escape from death by poison the other day. A new servant poured laudanum in her tea by mistake. Fortunately she noticed the strange taste before drinking much.

—L. N. O'Dell, an aeronaut, said to be from Pennsylvania, was fatally mangled at Washington, N. C. His baloon burst when 300 feet from the earth and he fell like a flash in the presence of 2,000 persons.

—William Kline, a young farmer living near Andersontown, York county, and a neighbor were engaged in cutting down a tree on Wednesday. In falling the tree struck Kline on the skull, almost killing him instantly.

—I. J. Winans, a huckster and milk peddler, while crossing the Delaware and Hudson track at the Dougetown crossing, failed to notice the swift approach of a passenger train. He was hurled 30 feet into the air and when picked up was dead.

—A bar of iron, weighing 175 pounds, fell on Wednesday from the top of the William Penn shaft at Shenandoah, killing Richard Ellis, an old miner, and injuring two others. The bar was used to hold the cage at the top and became loose from its fastenings.

—Counsel for Ex-Sheriff George W. Tomlinson, who was convicted at last week's criminal court at Lancaster of aggravated assault and battery for shooting twice with a shotgun at Abram Frankford, who was hunting rabbits on Tomlinson's farm, has filed reasons for a new trial.

—The Lehigh Valley railroad employes who struck and failed to get back their positions after the strike ended, have a new grievance. Last week three of their number left for Boston to take positions which had been promised them on a New England road. Word now comes that the men were blacklisted and refused employment in consequence.

—Lawrence Tompson, the 11-year-old son of George W. Tompson, a commission merchant, at Bentonville, Indiana, committed suicide on Monday night by shooting himself in the head. He was suffering from grip. Glen Ammerman, aged 13, hanged himself in a corn crib with a halter, Monday morning, near Lyons station, Connellsville, Indiana. No cause can be assigned for his act.

—The building on the county farm near Boone, Iowa, in which incurable insane persons were confined, burned at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and eight of the nine inmates were burned to death. The dead are: Mary Tucker, Johanna Stiggs, Anna Saderburg, Christine Patterson, Christine Anderson, Mrs. Scott, Thomas Leaser and Joseph Craig. Superintendent Holcomb says he banked the fires at 9:30 o'clock and does not know how the fire started.

—The family of Louis Garland, a minor at Gorranceton Louzerne county, has been almost wiped out within a week. The family consisted of Garland, his wife and six children. A week ago the husband, met with an accident which will leave him a helpless cripple. Two days later his wife died and was quickly followed by her infant. Then the eldest son, on whom the others depended for support, was killed in a mine while at work, and on Friday a daughter, aged eleven, died of typhoid fever, and her sister died Saturday. Both the other children are very low with that disease, and the physicians give no hope for their recovery.

Fashion Novelties.

With the beginning of the year appear novelties of Russian effects and modern adoptions of the first Empire; the latter being undoubtedly suggested by a recent revival of the Napoleonic studies which makes its influence felt in literature, on the stage and even in art. The draperies already announced are being developed into many original effects, indoor gowns being influenced by those of the peplum description. The dress skirt is becoming wider at the bottom, and the sleeve also more voluminous. Bodices at the present moment, are taxing all the inventive genius of the artist dressmaker.

In extracting these instructive items from the latest McDowell fashion journals we notice that the handsome publications still maintain their high standard. "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" cost only $3.50 each for a yearly subscription, or 35 cts a copy. "The French Dressmaker is $5.00 per annum or 30 cts. a copy. As for "La Mode," it only comes to $1.50 a year or 15 cts. a copy. Apply to Messers A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th St., New York.

B. & B.

A GREAT MANY WOMEN are buying Dry Goods in these stores during this month of JANUARY, and this month is usually considered as between seasons and with the accompaniment of slow trade, etc. But this year they're buying MORE THAN USUAL. We can't account for this, except that everybody, everywhere, is particularly anxious to make every dollar go as far as possible in all expenditures. And we're giving these buyers more for their money—more for every dime—every dollar, than they ever saw before. And, perhaps, it would interest YOU to know more about this

Special January Sale

and why we have more buyers this month than ever before. And if you can't come, just write our

Mail Order Department

for Samples or Catalogue, or both, and see about it for yourself.

In these PRICE REDUCTIONS, perhaps the severest cut has been made in the

Dress Goods DEPARTMENT:

Lot ALL-WOOL SUITINGS—good ones, 36 and 38 inches wide—50 cent stuffs—go now at

25 Cents.

Choice lines 48 inch

ROUGH WOOLENS,

blue, black and garnet,

40 Cents,

(value, 75c.)

ALL-WOOL SUITINGS,

50 inches wide, in good range of colors,

40 Cents.

EMBROIDERIES.

A phenominal sale of nice, new, dainty, well-made Embroideries—many exclusive patterns—and all at so much LESS PRICES as will delight every careful buyer. In

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

the lines begin at 5 cents for ⅝ to 2 inch widths and go on up to the very finest all-over Embroideries at $2.50 and $3.00 a yard. Special Lot

HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,

6 inches wide—in guipure and scalloped effects

at 12½ Cents,

the kind that usually sells for 25 cents.

We're determined to win more of your patronage during this year 1894 than ever before. And will only hope to do this by the remarkable and unusual values we offer.

If you cannot come, WRITE.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117 & 119 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully, JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE First National Bank OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly appointed assignee of Andrew Eckenrode and wife, of Carrolltown boroduh, Pa., in trust for the benefit of creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Andrew Eckenrode to make immediate payment, and persons having claims to present them according to law.

ADAM SCHETTIG, Carrolltown, Pa., Jan. 26, 1894 6t. Assignee.

DR. BUCK,

SURGEON and SPECIALIST.

Treatment of all Chronic Afflictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. 1522 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA. jan15.94

STRAYED from the premeses of the undersigned on January 16, 1894, fawn colored cow with a small white spot between her horns, and about five years old. Any information concerning her will be rewarded by C. F. BUCK, jan26 Cresson, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm in large poultry, stock sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Gen. A. [illegible], 345 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. MORITZ SALM,

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Mondays, January 1, 29; February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 5, December 3 and 31 till 3 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Depot,

Tuesdays, January 2, 30; February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

GALLITZIN HOUSE, GALLITZIN, PA.,

Wednesdays, December 27, January 24, February 21, March 21, April 18 May 16 June 13, July 11, August 8, September 5, October 3, 31, November 28.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

After having tried five different doctors and a wagon load of different patent medicines, grew worse and worse, and was at last cured by Dr. Salm.

For more than eight years I was troubled with dyspepsia and intestinal indigestion. I suffered untold agonies, only ate enough to keep me alive, and towards the last I could not keep on my feet anymore. During all this time I must have taken a wagon load of different patent medicines and tried five of our different doctors in the county but grew worse and worse. None of them made the diagnosis until I went to Dr. Salm at Tyrone. He told me at once what ailed me, and he was correct, for to-day I feel like a new woman. MRS. CARRIE PEGHT.

Sandy Ridge, Center Co., Pa.

Grew worse and worse for seven years of a bad case of catarrh, but Dr. Salm cured him after the ver best physicians in the county had failed.

For more than seven years I had a bad case of catarrh which affected my head throat and chest very much, and in a short space of time lost over twenty pounds in weight, became weaker daily and felt stupid and good for nothing. Was treated by several of our best doctors and took a good deal of patent medicines but generally grew worse and worse. Then I heard of Dr. Salm's wonderful cures. I gave him a trial and from the very first month I began to steadily improve and the result to-day is that I have gained what weight I had lost heretofore and feel like enjoying life once more.

CHARLES F. DONOAN.

Hill and Hutler county, Pa.

Cured by Dr Salm after having suffered for years with stomach, bladder and kidney trouble.

I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble, and on account of that felt all broke up. Couldn't follow my daily labors on account of great pain, weakness and headache; but now, after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, can once more attend to my daily labors with pleasure and gladden myself hale and hearty again. E. A. ANKENY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, 1893.

Alled for twelve years and though seven different physicians failed, Dr. Salm cured me.

For more than twelve years I suffered torture with liver, stomach and kidney trouble. Occasionally I had to go to bed for a week at a time and was unable to work for weeks; but now, after only a few months' treatment with Dr. Salm, I feel so well, as I never did before. I used piles of patent medicines and had seven different physicians but gradually grew worse and worse. However, since I put myself under Dr. Salm's treatment I improved gradually and can now do as good a day's work as anyone. I certainly recommend the Doctor to those suffering from chronic diseases of any kind.

J. A. GRAMLEY, D. S.

Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa.

Deafness cured by Dr. Salm after a great many others had failed.

For quite a time I have been almost totally deaf from catarrh, particularly in my left ear which seemed dead, and the right one not very daily. I was very despondent and almost desperate on account of not being able to hear what went on around me. Now I am quite a different man and feel happy once more, all this thanks to Dr. Salm's skill in treatment. I have been to three other doctors. No one can hear for me good and young I feel since I can understand once more without an effort.

MICHAEL STENGER.

Johnstown, Pa.

Closure of the tear-duct cured by Dr. Salm.

I have had a good deal of trouble with my eye for the last 5 years, tears running over my cheek continually. Dr. Salm called it closure of the tear duct and operated on the same, and now I can keep my handkerchief in my pocket instead of wiping tears continually. MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.

Indiana, Pa.

Catarrh and ear trouble cured by Dr. Salm.

For more than ten years I have had a bad case of catarrh. My ears gradually became affected to such a degree that the hearing in one ear was almost totally gone and bad in the other one, it became very much alarmed, so I went to Dr. Salm for treatment, and improvement was noted from the beginning. It's now very seldom that I take a cold and it must be a very faint smell that I cannot hear with either ear. I feel better all around and coulens myself satisfied with the treatment. FRANK MULLEN.

Ebensburg, Pa.

For eighteen years totally blind.—Dr. Salm through his wonderful skill gave me sight.

For more than eighteen years I have been totally blind in my right eye, cause by a piece of wood striking the same. I was told I could never be made to see again out of the eye, but Dr. Salm told me that the injury had produced cataract and that he would guarantee me to see. I gave him my case, and bless my stars that I did so, to-day, though it is wonderful to relate I can see once more out of the heretofore blind eye after more than eighteen years' darkness. Friends and those who know me will bear witness to the above, and think there is no discount on Dr. Salm's wonderful skill.

JOHN MORNINGHED.

Tyrone, Pa. Prothonotary.

Examination and consultation free to everybody. ☞Our Advertisement Will Appear Twice Before Each Visit. Address all communications to Box 760.

Too Many Goods!

OWING to a miscalculation and too much warm weather I have about Ten Thousand Dollars' worth too many heavy goods which will be sold at prices that will astonish you. Never before in the history of Cambria county has Clothing been offered at such low prices. Nearly everyone in Northern Cambria knows that my prices have always been the lowest for good goods in the State, and this Gut has knocked the bottom out of all former prices. My loss will be your gain.

For the next 30 DAYS I will sell Heavy Clothing, Overcoats and Underwear at 20 per cent less than they cost to be manufactured. Call and see me.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go QUINN'S, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

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To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa

SPECIAL TRIAL LIST. January 29th, 1894.

Grogan vs. Edwards.
Martin vs. School District Lower Yoder township.
Lulmy vs. Barnes.
Cull vs. Irvin.
Kutruff vs. same.
Kiger vs. Borough of Merrelville.
Ivans vs. McCloskey.
Powers vs. Cresswell.
Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Burk.
Rively vs. P. R. R. Co.
Wilson & Co. vs. Smith.
Vincent, Barstow & Co. vs. Cresswell.
Taylor vs. Caldron.
Borough of Gallitzin vs. Gains.
R. S. Trauerman & Co. vs. Bernhoff & Co.
Cone vs. Horner & Howard.
Chestnutwood vs. Weaver.
Bumley vs. Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company.
Edison General Electric Company vs. Creswell.
Riddell vs. same.
Treasurer Cambria county vs. Weakland et al.
Same vs. Miller et al.

J. C. DARBY, Prothonotary.

Jan. 5, 1894.

WANTED—SALESMEN to sell a entire new line of NURSERY STOCK and SEED POTATOES. LIBERAL SALARY or COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to BEGINNERS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. jan26 4m

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, hustling and bright to represent the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada, the largest in the Dominion. Over 700 acres of choice stock. Position permanent and luc

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 26, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—James Hanlan, of Gallitzin, dropped in to see us on Tuesday.

—Joseph Bearer, of Carroll township, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. D. D. Pryce, of this place, is pretty badly used up with the rheumatism.

—Mr. Joseph Hipps, of Chest township, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—Orders have been booked at the Altoona railroad shops for twenty new engines.

—Last week dogs killed a number of sheep for Thomas Bumford, of Cambria township.

—A cold wave landed here on Wednesday and caused quite a drop in the thermometers.

—Contractor McFadden arrived here on Wednesday and left for the Blacklick camp the same day.

—Geo. R. Stineman, one of South Fork's enterprising business men, spent a few hours in town on Tuesday.

—The coal business at Frugality is booming, the shipments at present being larger than at any time since the history of the place began.

—The rolling mill of the Cambria Iron Company, located in Cumberland, Md., resumed operations last week after a shut down of about four months.

—We were shown a caterpillar alive and frisky, picked up on the pavement on Julian street on Monday by C. H. Barker. Something unusual for January.

—Hon. L. D. Woodruff, of Johnstown, and Miss Marie Alberta Dickinson, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, in Baltimore, on Wednesday.

—The Democrats of the borough of Ebensburg will meet at the Council room on Saturday evening, January 27, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating borough officers.

—Isaac Settlemyer, of Coopersdale, died at his home in that place on Friday, aged 78 years. The deceased was born at Williamsburg, and is survived by a wife and five children.

—Brook trout fry will soon be ready for distribution from the Pennsylvania state hatchery in Lehigh county. Two thousand fry will be sent free of expense to the nearest railroad station of each applicant.

—A factory for the manufacture of shovels, bolts and nuts is a new industry to be established in Philipsburg, the contract for the necessary buildings having already been placed and the machinery ordered.

—William Luther, brother of Level Luther, of Carrolltown, died at his home in Huntingdon, Cambria county, on Wednesday of last week, aged about 60 years. He is survived by his wife and several children.

—The dwelling house of Wm. Moore, of Mitchell's Mills, Indiana county, was burned on Wednesday morning of last week, with all his household goods, the family barely escaping with what clothing they had on. No insurance.

—At a meeting of the Cambria Iron Company, held in Philadelphia last week resolutions were adopted empowering the directors to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 and to issue $2,500,000 in bonds. The old directors were re-elected.

—Judge Barker has filed an opinion in which he states that the office of assistant assessor, according to the act of assembly of 1893, is abolished. In making the nominations for the approaching spring election no nominations need be made to fill that office.

—The remains of Col. John K. Schryock, of Johnstown, a mention of whose death was made in last week's FREEMAN, were interred in Union cemetery in this place on Friday morning, Rev. Erhart of the Williamsburg Lutheran church, conducting the services.

—A patent was received at the commissioners' office on Wednesday from a resident of Austin, Texas, asking for the address of James Ingram, Edward Hughes and Mary J. Batten, nephews and niece of James Ingram, deceased, one of Cambria county's early settlers.

—On Wednesday M. D. Bearer, Esq., township treasurer, was the recipient of a handsome silver tea set, presented by C. Wertz, Esq., late treasurer, as a token of appreciation to be held for the faithful and efficient performance of his duties in the absence of Mr. Mayer's term.

—Andrew T. McGough, of Allegheny county, died on Wednesday of last week, aged 72 years, 7 months and 1 day. The deceased was a veteran of the late war, having served as a lieutenant in the 54th Pennsylvania Cavalry. His funeral took place at Loretto on Friday.

—Lewis Fortna, a young man from Hastings, was arrested at Punxsutawney last week on a charge of making counterfeit money. A number of counterfeit coin and a complete set of counterfeiter's tools were found in his room. He was taken to jail at Indiana, Pa., by United States officers.

—Samuel S. Blair, of Tyrone, superintendent of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, has assigned his estate to Michael J. McCann for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities exceed $30,000, and the Tyrone Banking Company is a claimant for $20,000, is the principal creditor.

—Early on the night of last week some unknown rascals broke into the stable of Frank Kress, in Johnstown, and horsewhipped three mules and a pony by beating them with a knife on the sides and legs. The sufferers from twelve to twenty-eight hours and the poor dumb brutes bled to death.

—Architect Wilson Eyre, Jr., has been selected to design for the monument to be erected at Cherrytree to mark the corner of Penn's purchase. Postponing their selection for the outcome of a movement to collect funds for putting up a handsome structure, reserving the appropriated for the monument to be used for a soldiers' monument.

—D. M. Myers, a prominent resident of Indiana, died from an attack of the grippe on the 16th inst., that place on the 16th. The deceased leaves one full sister—Mrs. Mary Myers, of Blairsville, Pa., and Miss Mary Luther—besides quite a number of nephews and nieces in Cambria county, in Carrolltown.

—A fine vein of coal was recently struck on a large tract of land owned by Jacob A. Riehl and A. B. Shaw, near Gulich township, Clearfield county. The coal is said to be of excellent quality and a large amount will be mined for home consumption, and for shipment upon a little more railroad to haul the coal shipped to markets.

—Dr. Frank Fink, of Hollidaysburg, who is also an engineer on the Altoona & Logan branch, had the misfortune to have his left hand mashed on Wednesday afternoon, while hanging out of the cab window of his engine near Vaughn's siding on the Morrisdale branch. He is not positive as to what obstacle his head came in contact with, but thinks it was a switch signal, which his hat was afterward found on. The injured man was taken to the Altoona hospital.

—Two tramps were arrested at Gallitzin on Wednesday for being being implicated in the robbery of the Duncansville postoffice. One of the men was attempting to dispose of some postage stamps at the time of his arrest.

—Considerable fear is entertained at Indiana of an epidemic of diphtheria. Two deaths have occurred from the disease during the past week and a number of cases are reported. The board of health has taken the matter in hand to prevent the spread.

—James A. Graham, of Jackson township, and Valentine Leffler, of West Taylor township, have got into trouble over a horse trade. Graham traded a mule to Leffler for a blind mare and he charges Leffler with having taken the mare from his barn and returning the mule a night or two after the trade was made. The parties are to have a hearing before Justice Rutledge, of Johnstown, to-day (Friday).

—At Six Mile Run there are thirty families dependent for support upon the charity of the neighbors. The mines at that place have been closed since May, with the exception of about a month and consequently the miners have been idle. Thursday evening a public meeting was held in Coaldale to take measures for the relief of the distressed men, women and children.—*Bedford Gazette.*

—The Martinsburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: It is now an assured fact that Morrison's Cove is to have a rapid transit and a trolley line, beginning at Hopewell, Bedford county, and terminating at Roaring Springs, this county, will be built in the near future. The road will have two branches, one extending from the stone house to Enterprise, and another from Woodbury to Curryville. The title of the company will be known as "The Morrison's Cove Electric Railway."

—Fire was discovered in Greensburg at an early hour on Wednesday morning that caused a loss of $14,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000. The fire was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock in the upholstering establishment that adjoins the building of the Greensburg *Record*. The *Record* office had just been equipped with new machinery, and the loss is about $2,800, with $1,000 insurance. The *Record* books were in the safe at the time and it is not known in what condition they are. The files of the office were all burned.

—The directors of the Cambria Fire Brick Company, at Williamsport, decided at their meeting last week, to put on an additional force of men, so as to double the output of their works. The works are located at Elgart, in this county, and are among the largest in Pennsylvania. The large fire brick works of Fredericks, Munroe & Co., at Farrandsville, near Lock Haven, have resumed operations. The outlook for a large trade this spring is bright, and the company has decided to increase their large plant so that they can turn out 35,000 brick a day.

—Under the law it is the duty of constables to advertise the approaching election, which comes off on the third Tuesday of next month. The law requires them to put up not less than ten notices at least ten days before the election. Where there is a justice of the peace to elect a notice of that fact must be posted up not less than 20 days before the day of election. In boroughs or townships where there is no constable it becomes the duty of the supervisors or assessor to put up the notices, though they need give but five instead of ten days' notice.

—The store and postoffice of John T. Akers at Duncansville was robbed on Sunday night. From the store an unknown quantity of goods was taken and from the postoffice the robbers secured about 8,000 postage stamps and $30 cash. The total loss is probably not less than $400. It is satisfactorily established that a party of tramps did the looting and two of this party are described as young men of medium height, one a slender fellow with cut under eye, both arms tatooed and cut over back of his hands, the other of heavier build and wearing a brown overcoat.

—William Poorman, of Latrobe, who for the past three years has been lending bar at the Mehaney House in that place, met with a painful affliction on Tuesday evening in the loss of his sight. Mr. Poorman has been suffering with his eyes for some time and on Tuesday night his sight suddenly left him and he had to be led from the hotel to his home. At last accounts he had not recovered his sight. Mr. Poorman is well known in Ebensburg where he resided bar several years ago at the Mountain House for Mr. L. Esterline, and afterwards for a short time at the Central Hotel for Mr. Brown.

—Harry Smith, a coal miner from Gallitzin, was for some reason a visitor in the lower railroad yard, near the Red bridge Monday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, and in attempting to cross the tracks he was struck by an engine, being thrown a distance of about twenty feet. When found by the railroad men he was placed upon an engine and taken to Seventh street, where the ambulance was in waiting and in it he was taken to the hospital. An examination disclosed the fact that he had escaped with a contused left hip and some bruises about the ribs, which will doubtless make him sore for a few days. His admission to the hospital made three for the day.

The Corbett-Mitchell Fight.

The fight between James Corbett and Charles J. Mitchell for the championship of the world and a purse of $20,000 took place at Jacksonville, Florida, this (Thursday) afternoon and ended by Corbett knocking Mitchell out in the third round.

First round—Both men sparred for an opening, but without any advantage to either side.

Second round—Mitchell reached out with his right and knocked Corbett to the floor. On Corbett's regaining his feet both men clinched. The round ended by Corbett hitting Mitchell on right ear. The round was in favor of Mitchell.

Third round—Both men sparred carefully for an opening, Corbett leading out and knocking Mitchell down. After coming to the scratch again Corbett succeeded in landing a heavy blow on Mitchell's mug which knocked him senseless. He was carried to his corner and when time was called he was unable to respond. The fight was declared in favor of Corbett.

Mr. Hicks' Free Wool Vote.

There are some flock masters and sheep raisers out on the sunlit valleys and on the mountain sides of Blair and Somerset counties, and they are the most surprised constituents of Congressman Josiah Darius Hicks—in whose district the wool tariff is a sacred issue—over Mr. Hicks' vote for free wool. It is quite true that until he cast this vote Mr. Hicks had never been heard of, but it will be different in the future. The Blair and Somerset voters have an old-fashioned habit of taking account of stock, and Mr. Hicks will unseemly hear from them.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Farmers' Convention.

The seventh annual convention of the Farmers' Alliance of Cambria county will be held in the Opera House at Ebensburg on the 29th and 30th of January, for the purpose of transacting important business pertaining to the welfare of the farmers of the county, when we expect a full turn-out of delegates, representing about two thousand members.

IRA BLOOM, President.

Murder in Indiana County.

A most brutal murder was committed in Green township, Indiana county, on Thursday of last week, by which John Cunningham, a well-known and well-to-do citizen of that township, lost his life at the hands of his son-in-law, Jacob Bookamire.

Cunningham was about 65 years of age and his daughter was the wife of Bookamire, who about a year ago resided at Hastings, in this county. Bookamire and his wife did not get along well together and the wife left, going to Barnesboro, where she secured a place as a domestic. About two weeks ago Bookamire visited Cunningham for the purpose of having him arrange for a settlement of their difficulties, and the two visited Mrs. Bookamire at Barnesboro, where their troubles were arranged and Mrs. Bookamire agreed to return in the course of a week or two. Bookamire accompanied Cunningham home and on Thursday of last week the two men started out for a hunting trip, each carrying a shot-gun and taking with them two dogs. About the middle of the afternoon one of the dogs returned wounded with a pistol shot. This alarmed the family and when night came without either of the hunters returning their alarm increased and the family and some neighbors started out to look for them without success. The search was continued all day on Friday and up until Saturday forenoon, when John Huston and a Mr. Nichol found the body of Cunningham on the farm of Jonathan Buterbaugh, not over a half a mile from the home of the deceased. There were evidences of a struggle, both guns being found broken and lying near the body. Cunningham's skull was crushed in by a blow on the back of the head and wounds were found on the top of the head above the right ear, above the right eye and two cuts on the neck.

Cunningham's pocketbook was missing and was found empty some distance from the body. It was known that he had between $100 and $200 on his person when he started out, having had his pension cashed a few days before. Near the pocketbook was found a piece of paper on which the imprint of a twenty-dollar gold piece was plainly to be seen and it is supposed that Cunningham had several of them wrapped up in the paper.

Bookamire always wore a heavy moustache until the evening previous to the murder, when he shaved it off. He is described as follows: 5 feet 9 inches high, 35 years old, dark and sallow complexion, weighs 170 pounds, black hair somewhat wavy, high forehead, no whiskers or moustache, deep dimple in chin, scar on right side of lower jaw—the bite of a man in a fight, scar two inches long on back of left hand, little finger stiff and the one next to it partly stiff.

It is said that Bookamire was seen in the neighborhood of Burnside, not fifteen miles from the scene of the murder, on Saturday last, carrying his arm in a sling. To a question as to how he got his injury he replied: "I was in a fight a few days ago up the river."

Officers are on his trail and he will doubtless be taken before many hours. The whole neighborhood in which the murder occurred is excited and dozens of men are hunting for the murder. Many of them assert that if he is found the courts will be saved the trouble of trying him.

More Railroad Talk.

Johnstown People held a big meeting on Monday night for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to get better railroad facilities for their city. Among other suggestions made is that of inducing the Beech Creek Railroad to enter the city in the much-talked-of extension of that railroad across Cambria county to a western connection that will enter Pittsburg. A correspondent of the *Tribune* on Monday suggests the following: There are several practicable routes from Ebensburg to Wilmore. First, there is a route along the north branch of the Conemaugh, which would be about eleven miles in length, but would run along the lowest part of the Wilmore coal basin for about six miles, tapping the Cameron coal purchase in Munster and Portage townships.

If a shorter route is desired, it can be located along the west bank of the north branch of the Conemaugh to the vicinity of Isaac Jones', and by a cut of about one eight of a mile in length, it would strike the west fork of Roberts' run; down that stream to the north branch of the Conemaugh, it could go, and down on the same side, past Wilmore Summerhill, South Fork, and to Mineral Point if desired, withthout a single bridge from Ebensburg to South Fork or Mineral Point. The distance from Ebensburg to Wilmore would be about eight miles. This route would be along the channel of the Wilmore basin for about four miles, and would afford increased and cheaper shipping facilities for the mines already in operation at Ehrenfeld and South Fork.

It would also bring Ebensburg fourteen miles nearer to Johnstown by rail than the present roundabout way, via Cresson & Ebensburg branch, and would possess the additional advantage over that line that it would not be blockaded by snow drifts in winter. The grade would not, in any place, exceed fifty feet to the mile, as the elevation of Wilmore is not three hundred feet below that of Ebensburg. With the exception of the short cut above mentioned, the cost of construction would be about the lowest possible figure, as it would be along the valleys of the river, and run where there are no precipitous banks from Ebensburg to the deep cut on the Pennsylvania railroad above Summerhill. It is also probable that free right of way could be procured along the entire way from Wilmore to Ebensburg, and there is an abundance of timber for construction purposes along the line of the proposed route.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, January 24, 1894:

Matthew Miller and Avilla V. Austin, Carrolltown.

John C. Sanker and Mary Buck, South Fork.

Lawrence Welmer and Helena Noel, Carroll township.

George Panik and Mary Porocknavi, Hastings.

Bracken A. Helsel and Kate M. Slick, Johnstown.

Mike Priestus and Susan Kauffman, Benscreek.

Michael Niebour, Chest township, and Philomena Kritzer, Carroll township.

Paul Starough and Mary Wherein, Johnstown.

Frederick Munzer and Lizzie Gfroer, Johnstown.

George Zimmer and Emma C. Wahl, Johnstown.

Arrested for Arson.

A young man named Krise, of Clearfield township this county, a few days ago confessed that he and three others of the same name, together with a young man named Coogan, had conspired to burn three barns belonging to Mr. Lamadue, Frank Nagle and T. M. Sheehan, all located in that section. Mr. Lamadue's barn was burned about one year ago, but the conspirators evidently feared to burn the others. All of the parties were arrested and brought to jail last week. The confession, it is said, was brought about by a dispute between the conspirators.

OUR street lamps are not visible to the naked eye these nights. Some needed repairs have caused a shut-down of that branch of the plant.

Communication.

HASTINGS, Pa., Jan. 21, 1894.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

DEAR SIR:—Will you please give me space in your well circulated paper to try and illustrate to your readers in Hastings borough how narrow-minded some of our business men are, viz: An article from "Business" as it appears in the Hastings *Tribune* of the 19th.

This man "Business" cannot see what objections the people of Hastings have against purchasing the water works from the Hastings Water Company. As I am a tax-paver of said borough I think it my duty to object to all such swindling, or in other words, broad, open-light robbery. I will endeavor to explain my objections. The Hastings Water Company wants to bulldoze the people into buying its water plant at the outrageous price of $7,000, and have no right of way for a water plant, merely possession of rights. This man "Business" talks like a dummy when he says it does not make much difference what they cost the Water Company. If said works are worth $7,000, I would like some good, sound-minded business man to illustrate to me how works of this kind that have no water can be worth that sum.

The P. R. R. Company supplies water for their engines from a dam built below the Water Company's pond and they have advantage of at least three-fourths of the water supply. Last summer they could scarcely get water enough to water four engines daily, and then the railroad company has its supply dam further up stream.

And again their pipes are only 3-inch and of the cheapest material. Now he says "It may be you do not know who I am; my name is 'Business.'" He is a property owner who does not use the water. He says that he does not wish to pay any additional tax; that the water consumers pay for the plant and it would be such a good fire destroyer. He speaks of the DuBois and Brisban fires. It surprises me that he did not wander to Chicago or Brooklyn and see how they fight fires there. But I suppose they did just the same as they did in DuBois—let it burn.

Now when you talk about these works extinguishing fires you talk like a lunatic; without water you can do nothing, unless you get the stockholders of the Water Company to drink a few bottles of Brown Stout and let them handle the hose. They might then put out some of the smaller fires. He thinks it foolish to talk about prices; that we cannot get it for less.

I will try and give you an estimate, which is giving the company all odds.

9,000 feet 3-inch pipe	$1,700.00
Ditching and laying pipe	270.00
Building frog pond	150.00
Total	$2,120.00

"Business" says "everybody knows when Mr. Pat Cosgrove says anything he means it." I will agree with "Business" in admitting that Mr. Cosgrove knows what to say when he has a dollar at stake.

CITIZEN.

Real Estate Transfers.

Administrator of John T. Griffith to Dr. Abner Griffith, Ebensburg, consideration $800.

Walnut Run Coal Company to Blubaker Coal Company, Susquehanna township, $1.

John Mannion to Blubaker Coal Company, Susquehanna township, $1,721.

E. A. Irwin to Blubaker Coal Company, Elder township, $7,175.

B. J. Haywood, receiver, to Blubaker Coal Company, Susquehanna township, $4,500.

Blubaker Coal Company to the Walnut Run Coal Co., Susquehanna township, $1.

Uriah Lloyd to David Lloyd, Susquehanna township, $600.

G. Fliester to Martha J. McDermitt, Washington township, $1.

Uriah Lloyd to Lucinda Jane Craver, Susquehanna township, $1,000.

Martha J. McDermitt to C. & C. R. R. Co., Washington township, $125.

John J. Dietrick to Paul Tobie Elder township, $50.

Jules Tobie to Paul Tobie, Elder township, $38.

Clifton W. Phillips to Jane O. Phillips, Ebensburg, $1.

Thomas S. McKee to Blubaker Coal Co., Susquehanna township, $1,924.

Hugh Devlin to Patrick Quinn, Gallitzin, $100.

Caleb A. Gray to Emanuel Wentz, Hastings, $100.

Emanuel Wentz to Albert Flick, Hastings, $100.

Mathiot Reade to Roland Dixon, Reade township, $21.

Cambria B. & L. Association to W. H. Reighard, Mineral Point, $160.

Charles Anna to Maria Huber, Patton, $150.

Jacob Fend to Rose Hipp, Daisyville, $671.

Ralph Liesch to John Lundell, Patton, $40.

Jacob Reighard to J. C. Stineman, Adams township, $1,636.

F. A. Thompson to Cornelius Mulhearn, Lilly, $60.

Holiday Cheer.

The holiday season is close upon us, and every household in the land is preparing for the plum pudding, and the general feasting and rejoicing. A little good brandy for the mince pie, rum for the pudding, or a little stimulant to keep the spirits up and the cold out, is absolutely necessary for an old-time Christmas cheer. One of the most prominent liquor dealers in the country, Mr. Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., whom we can cheerfully recommend, and who has the reputation for handling only absolutely pure liquors, will sell you the following brands of six-year-old pure Pennsylvania rves at $1.00 per full quart or six for $5.00: Bear Creek, Gibson, Guckenheimer, Finch and Overholt. The famous Silver Age, the finest whiskey in the country, at $1.50, and Duquesne, a whiskey distilled from rye and malt, at $1.25 per quart; Guckenheimer, 4 years old, at 75c. quart, and the Anchor rye at 50 cents. You can have your choice of all kinds of California wines, gins, rum and brandy, all pure and old, at from 50 cents per quart up. All goods neatly boxed and shipped by express. Send for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors to Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Death of John P. Donahoe.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Pa., January 23, 1894.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

DEAR SIR:—John P. Donahoe, who has served the lumbermen of this and Clearfield county as cook for the last 28 years, died suddenly on Sunday last at the home of his brother, J. J. Donahoe, in Clearfield township, this county. He sat down to dinner in company with his father, brother, sister-in-law and Mr. and Mrs. Tim O'Leary, but when dinner was about half over, fell back in his chair and expired immediately. Deceased had been in failing health for the last two years, not being able to leave the house almost the entire time. He was 48 years of age. After a requiem high mass in St. Augustine's church by, Rev. J. J. Ludden, his remains were laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery. MAY he rest in peace. W.

J. S. SNYDER, who lives on the Ebensburg road near Wesley chapel, was in Johnstown on Tuesday. He says that the road is so rough between here and Hornerstown that it is difficult for a horse to pull a buggy and the most careful driving is required to avoid upsetting in the deep ruts.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

GO to the Eureka for a square meal for 25 cents at any time in 24 hours.
W. H. WALTZ.

ANYTHING and everything in the restaurant line at the Eureka, W. H. WALTZ.

Miscellaneous Notices.

NOODLE Soup, Fresh Bread every day—baked at home. Pies, Sandwiches of all kinds. Cigars and Tobaccos of the best grades kept constantly on hand at the Eureka. Open all day and night.
W. H. WALTZ.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in February, $1,000.00.
THOS. DAVIS, President.
LOESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

FURS.
George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH of Lilly Borough for the better preservation of the public health and to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. In virtue of the powers conferred by an Act of Assembly of May 11, 1893, of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lilly, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1.—That whatever is dangerous to human life or health, whatever renders the air or food or water or other drink unwholesome and whatever building, erection, or part or cellar thereof, is overcrowded, or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned or lighted, are declared to be nuisances, and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement and remedy therefor.

SECTION 2.—No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown on any street, road, ditch, gutter or public place within the limits of this borough; and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining outbuilding or grounds for more than twenty four hours.

SECTION 3.—No person or persons, without the consent of the Board of Health, shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this borough, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food, and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been, or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market public or private, shall cause such place, room or building, stable or stall, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty four hours, after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, such as floors and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors of such building place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent the flow or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath.

SECTION 4.—No bone-pit, dung-pit, offal-pit or privy, well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughter house. Any one offending against this rule shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance prejudicial to public health, and shall be required to remove the nuisance within ten days from the date of this notice.

SECTION 5.—The owners, agents or occupiers of all slaughter houses are required during the months of June, July, August and September to distribute twice in each week, not less than twenty five pounds of Chloride of Lime about their premises, and also to remove the contents of any manure-pit or manure pile on the premises, once in each week, the said premises and contents of manure pits being hereby declared to be nuisances prejudicial to public health, unless subjected to frequent disinfection and cleaning as herein indicated. No pigs or hogs shall be kept in the same enclosure with a slaughter house; nor shall hay be fed, there or elsewhere, upon the offal of slaughtered animals.

SECTION 6.—No person or company shall erect or maintain within the limits of this borough any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious gases, smoke, deposit or exhalations are generated, such as tanneries, fatteries, manufactories of starch, glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, gas-works, without the permit of the Board of Health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to the public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate on the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any public water, stream, water course, street, road or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufactory or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gasses and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

SECTION 7.—The business of bone and horse-boiling shall not be allowed, unless conducted under cover, the building to be provided with smoke consumers, and a due regard be had for cleanliness in the disposition of the offal. No bone-boiling establishments or depositories shall be kept or erected in any part of this Borough without a permit from the Board of Health.

SECTION 8.—No permit shall be granted to any person or persons to carry on the business of boiling bones and dead animals until after a careful inspection of the locality, buildings and apparatus, and of the plans for conducting the business, by an accredited inspector of the Board of Health.

SECTION 9.—No bone-boiling establishments or depositories of dead animals shall be kept or erected in or near to a thickly inhabited neighborhood.

SECTION 10.—The floors of all bone boiling establishments and depositories of dead animals shall be paved with asphalt or with brick or stone, well laid in cement, or with some other impervious material, and shall be well drained, and all such establishments shall have such an adequate water supply as will enable thorough cleanliness to be maintained.

SECTION 11.—The boiling of bones and dead animals, etc., shall be conducted in steam-tight kettles, boilers or vats-from which the foul vapors shall first be conducted through scrubbers or condensers, and then into the back part of the ash-pit of the furnace fire, to be consumed, or by other apparatus equally efficient in preventing or counteracting the offensive effluvia.

SECTION 12.—When bones are being dried after boiling, they shall be placed in a close chamber, through which shall be passed by means of pipes, large volumes of fresh air, the outlet pipe terminating in the fire-pit.

SECTION 13.—All proprietors of bone boiling establishments not having on the 10th day of January in each year permits to carry on the business, and violating these ordinances, shall be fined for every such offense, and for each month's continuance of the same, after notice, and also be liable to indictment at common law for creating and maintaining a nuisance.

SECTION 14.—The Permit Clerk of the Board of Health shall have provided a book in which to enter the names of all persons engaged in the business of boiling bones and having depositories of dead animals; also the location of works and appliances as reported by the Inspector, whether licensed or not; the number and date of permit; and remarks.

SECTION 15.—The keeper or keepers of a livery or other stable shall keep his or their stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit, between the 15th day of May and the 1st day of November, more than one load of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, except by express permission of the Board of Health, nor shall any manure be removed between the dates aforesaid, except between twelve o'clock at night and two hours after sunrise, without a written permit from the Board of Health; nor shall any manure be removed except in a tight vehicle so protected that the manure, in process of removal, may not be dropped or left in any street, road, lane or way of the Borough.

SECTION 16.—No privy pen shall be built or maintained within the limits of this Borough without a permit from the Board of Health, or within one hundred feet of any well or spring of waters used for drinking purposes, or within thirty feet of any street or of any inhabited house, or unless constructed in the following manner, viz: so that the floor or floors of the same shall not be less than two feet from the ground, in order that the filth accumulating under the same may be easily removed; and such filth accumulating in, about and under the same shall be removed at least once a week and oftener if so ordered, under penalty of failure of any owner or occupier of such premises so to do, then the same shall be done by the Board of Health.

SECTION 17.—No privy-vault, cesspool or reservoir into which a privy, water closet, cesspool, stable or sink is drained, unless it is water tight, shall be constructed, dug or permitted to remain within one hundred and fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes; unless the surface of such vault, cesspool or reservoir is at a lower level than the bottom of such well. Earth privies and earth closets, with no vault, pit or depression below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted from this regulation, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the contents must be completely removed at least once every month.

SECTION 18.—All privy vaults, cesspools or reservoirs as above named, shall be cleaned out at least twice a year, once in the spring, not later than the 15th of May, and once in the autumn not earlier than the 15th of October. From the 15th of May to the 15th of October of each year they shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to their contents, once every week, iron ore to four gallons of a disinfectant solution, according to the size of such cesspool or vault.

SECTION 19.—All sewer drains shall be water tight within the limits of this Borough.

SECTION 20.—No sewer drain shall empty into any lake, pond or other source of water used for drinking purposes, or into any standing water, within the jurisdiction of this Borough.

SECTION 21.—The sewerage from each building on every street provided with a common sewer, shall be conducted into said sewer.

SECTION 22.—That portion of the house drain which is outside of the building and more than four feet from the foundation walls, shall be constructed of iron pipe or vitrified drain pipe.

SECTION 23.—That portion of the drain pipe outside or under the building, and within four feet of the foundation walls, together with the soil pipe, shall be constructed of cast iron with lead joints, or of wrought iron pipe with screwed joints and in either case protected from rust. The waste pipe connected with the condensers from the sink and other pipes inside the building, or outside and within four feet of the foundation walls, shall likewise be constructed of cast iron with leaded joints, or of wrought iron with screwed joints.

SECTION 24.—The house drain and soil or pipes for the conveyance of sewage shall be laid with uniform grade and with a fall of not less than one inch in four feet, except in those cases where the Board of Health may permit otherwise.

SECTION 25.—All pipes for conducting sewer-closet with a soil pipe shall be trapped, each separately. All waste pipes shall be trapped, each separately, and close to the connection with each bath, sink, bowl or other fixture, unless adequate provision is made for downward ventilation through said waste pipes, in which case one trap may serve for several fixtures.

SECTION 26.—All soil pipes shall be carried at their full size through the roof and left open. A provision shall also be made for admitting air to the house drain side of the main trap, if such trap exists.

SECTION 27.—The joints in the vitrified pipe shall be carefully cemented under and around the pipe, and the joints in the cast iron pipe shall be run and caulked with lead.

SECTION 28.—All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes. All joints and pipes shall be made air tight. The whole work shall be done by skillful mechanics in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and satisfactory to the Board of Health.

SECTION 29.—Before proceeding to construct any portion of the drainage system of hotel, tenement, dwelling house or other building, the owner builder or person constructing the same, shall file with the Board of Health a plan thereof, showing the whole drainage system, from its connection with the common sewer to its terminus in the house, together with the location and size of all branches, traps, ventilating pipes and fixtures.

SECTION 30.—All drains now built shall be reconstructed whenever in the opinion of the Board of Health it may be necessary.

SECTION 31. The following named diseases are declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Small pox, (Variola, Variolold), Cholera, (Asiatic or Epidemic), Scarlet Fever, (Scarlatina, Scarlet Rash), Measles, Diphtheria, (Diphtheritic Croup, Diphtheritic Sore Throat), Typhoid Fever Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Spotted Fever, (Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), Relapsing Fever, Epidemic Dysentery, Hydrophobia, (Rabies), Glanders, (Farcy), and Leprosy, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations, unless certain of them only are specified.

SECTION 32.—Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number or location of the house.

SECTION 33.—Whenever any physician finds that any per on whom he is called upon to visit has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he or she shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number or location of the house.

SECTION 34.—Whenever any physician finds that any per on whom he is called upon to visit has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he or she shall immediately report the same to the Board of Health, giving the street and number or location of the house.

SECTION 35.—Whenever any principal or teacher of public or parochial school, academy, seminary, or kindergarten in the Borough requesting said teachers or principals to dispense with all pupils residing in the family in which such disease exists. No physician who may, in good faith, in obedience to this ordinance, report a case as one of communicable disease which subsequently proves not to be such, shall be liable to a suit for damages for such error in reporting. It shall be the duty of such physician and of the householder to put upon persons affected with such diseases to avoid exposure to the public or any garments or clothing about their own person that may have been subjected to the risk of infection.

SECTION 36.—No person shall, within the limits of this Borough, unless by permit of the Board of Health, carry or remove from one building to another, any patient affected with any communicable disease dangerous to the public health. Nor shall any person by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of any such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself or herself cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body.

SECTION 36.—There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic Cholera, Small Pox, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever or Measles, and the family of the deceased shall in all such cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, and take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection; and the person authorizing the public notice of death of such person shall have the the name of the disease which caused the death appear in such public notice.

SECTION 37.—No person suffering from, or having very recently recovered from, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever or Measles, shall expose himself, shall any one expose any one under his charge in a similar condition, in any conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of such condition as above stated. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to have this notice printed on the card, and it shall be the duty of the owner of each public conveyance with a copy thereof, and it shall be the duty of the owner of such conveyance to display such notice in a conspicuous place. Any owner or person in charge of such conveyance must not, after the entry of any person so infected into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the Board of Health.

SECTION 38.—No person shall let or hire any house, or room in a house in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, without first having the premises therewith connected have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health; and for the purposes of this section, the keeper of a hotel, inn or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such house.

SECTION 39. Members of any household in which Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Measles exists, shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship or education, and as far as possible, from visiting other private houses.

SECTION 40.—The clothing, bed clothing and bedding of persons who have been sick with any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and the rooms which they have occupied, shall be disinfected together with their furniture, shall be disinfected under the direction of the Board of Health.

SECTION 40.—No animal affected with a communicable disease dangerous to the public health, shall be brought or kept within the limits of this Borough except by permission of the Board of Health, and the bodies of animals dead of any disease or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, nor dispose of otherwise than as the said Board or its Health officer shall direct.

SECTION 41.—No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced or changed in any respect from its natural condition by the addition of any foreign substance, shall

"JUST LIKE A PAGE."

Court Officials Gave the Boys a Great Deal of Liberty.

Court pages seem to have been forgiven a good deal of mischief, if we are to credit the annals of European courts. The thought suggests itself that the high dignitaries were at times weary of etiquette and magnificence, and were secretly grateful to an audacious youngster for creating a diversion.

One day an important official of France, who went often to Versailles, was waiting in an antechamber for the coming of the king. He leaned back in his chair, and rested his head against the tapestry on the wall. A page slipped up behind him and with a great pin fastened the official's wig to the tapestry. Just then some one cried: "Here is the king!"

Up jumped the official, leaving the wig hanging to the tapestry, and confronting the king with bare head. He was not at all disconcerted, and said gravely: "I did not expect to have the honor of saluting your majesty to-day in the guise of a choir boy."

The king repressed a smile, and at once recognized the incident as the work of the page. He insisted upon knowing who was the guilty one, and then ordered him not to appear before him again until he had begged the official's pardon.

The page retired after receiving his orders. At midnight he decided to execute them. He galloped away on horseback to the residence of the official, and awakened the household and the whole neighborhood, declaring that he had a message from the king. The official got out of bed and put on some of his court garb in order to receive the king's messenger properly.

At last the page was ceremoniously admitted to his presence. Then the boy said: "Sir, I am here at the king's command. I have come to beg your pardon for pinning your wig to the tapestry."

"Sir," replied the official, calmly, "you need not have made such haste."

Then the page retired with as much bustle and ceremony. He appeared before the king the next morning, and was promptly asked if he had done as he was told. He answered that he had, as many witnesses could testify. When the king was told how the page had executed his orders, he shrugged his shoulders and said: "That is just like a page."—Youth's Companion.

How He Saved a Big Pile.

Senator Cameron told the other day an anecdote to illustrate the high standard of political morality up in the Keystone state. There was an old Dutchman, a farmer thrifty and prosperous, who had been carefully saving for many years. Finally he was elected to the legislature. It was a peculiarly profitable session. There were several railroad charters up for consideration. Hans served faithfully, never broke silence, and always voted; and after the legislature had adjourned surprised his friends at home by laying the foundation of a ten thousand dollar house, while there were rumors of a twenty thousand dollar bank deposit. "Have you had a legacy, Hans?" asked a neighbor at last. "Oh, no," was the reply. "I have only been saving." "but how could you manage to save thirty thousand dollars on a three months' salary of three dollars a day?" "Ah!" responded Hans, complacently, "that was very easy. You see, my wife didn't keep no hired girl last winter."—Boston Advertiser.

Moral Safety.

Deacon Lightfoot and Deacon Olmstead were brother officers in the same colored church in a Kentucky town and while the former was fond of slipping around a smokehouse in the night time, the latter had a hankering for chicken coops. One day they met on the street.

"Look a heah, Brer Olmstead," said Lightfoot, warningly, "you is got ter be mo' keerful how you fool 'round dem hen coops, you is."

Deacon Olmstead was greatly shocked.

"Whaffur you talk like dat ter me, Brer Lightfoot," he responded. "I spec 'taint no wussen stealin' meat."

"Huh," said the other; "you doan know what you talkin' about. Ef you steal a chicken, de chicken's gwinter holler an' you is gwinter git shot an' bring reproach on de church, but who ebber heah a ham holler?" And with this knockout argument Brer Lightfoot passed on.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Hopeless Ignorance.

The following conversation is an example of my wife's hopeless ignorance of salmon fishing. One afternoon while I was out several neighbor ladies chanced to call, and, as usual, over their tea, opened fire with the usual query as to my sport on the river.

"Oh, yes," said her ladyship, in an abstracted manner, "my husband caught a salmon yesterday."

"What size was it?" inquired one of the fair visitors.

"Eleven feet long," was the reply.

There was, of course, much tittering at this.

"Then it must have been eleven inches long," was the amended answer.

Increased merriment ensued.

"Well," said my wife, desperately. "I know it was eleven something; perhaps it was eleven pounds."—Blackwood's Magazine.

DOINGS OF WOMEN.

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE is writing a cook book. Its references to cabinet pudding should be authentic.

MISS JEFF DAVIS spent most of the summer under the same roof with the widow of Gen. Grant and now has the widow of Gen. McClellan as her winter neighbor.

MISS ALICE FLETCHER, the ethnologist who has been making a study of the Omaha and other Indian tribes, drew a salary of eight dollars a day as a special agent of the Indian bureau.

MME. SCHLIEMANN, fulfilling a promise made to her husband, is continuing the excavations at Troy which made his name famous. She is personally superintending much of the work.

SISTER MARIE AUGUSTINE, founder of the Little Sisters of the Poor, lately died in France. She was born in 1820, at Saint-Servan, and was known in the world by the name of Marie Jamet.

MISS MIRIAM SLEIDER, a sister of the Franciscan order, is on her way from St. Louis to the Sandwich Islands, where she will devote her life to nursing lepers. She is twenty-two years old and highly educated.

CLARA BARTON, president of the American National Red Cross, has appealed to congress for funds with which to aid in taking care of the thirty thousand hungry, sick and homeless people on the Sea islands.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

PRIDE that dines on vanity sups on contempt.—B. Franklin.

THERE is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten. — George Eliot.

THERE is a remedy for every wrong, and a satisfaction for every soul.—Emerson.

CONCEIT is the most incurable disease that is known to the human soul.—Henry Ward Beecher.

—IF any man turns religion into raillery by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he sports with his own life.—Tillotson.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL statement of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County for the year ending December 31, 1893:

Amount insured December 31, 1892	$1,717,087	
Amount insured during year	385,263	
		$2,102,350
Deduct amount expired during year	$ 421,676	
Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled	29,818	
		451,494
Amount insured December 31, 1893		$1,651,856
Amount notes in force December 31, 1892	$ 167,021	
Amount taken during year	42,035	
		209,056
Deduct amount expired during year	$ 40,136	
Deduct amount surrendered and cancelled	3,233	
		43,369
Premium notes in force December 31, 1893		$ 165,687

CASH ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at last settlement	$ 2,068 84	
Cash for new insurance	1,204 00	
Balance Assessment No. 12	1,425 00	
		$ 5,367 84

EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid:—		
Ebensburg School District	$ 1,654 55	
Morgan Hughes	30 00	
Thomas Gittings	200 00	
Henry Cole	10 00	
A. A. Barker	6 00	
J. T. Long	40 70	
J. G. Gill	20 00	
Adam Albright	3 50	
Jacob and Geo. Kutruff	42 00	
Jno. Feighner	35 00	
Other expenses:—		
Secretary's fees	312 00	
Treasurer's salary	80 00	
Rent	50 00	
Agents' commissions	234 00	
Premiums returned, policies cancelled	44 78	
Printing, postage, stationary, etc	152 36	
Salary Executive Committee, 1892-1893	90 00	
Expenses adjusting losses	57 04	
Commission on Assessment No. 12	74 25	
Amount Assessment No. 12 uncollected	551 46	
		3,054 61
Balance on hand and in bank		$ 1,913 20

Jan. 15, 1894, the foregoing report examined, found correct and approved.

JNO. LLOYD,
JNO J. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS,
Executive Committee.

jan19-3

JUST RECEIVED.

A CAR LOAD OF

ODORLESS PHOSPHATE

AT

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

ALSO: SOME ELEGANT POTATO DIGGERS.

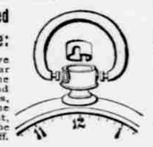
WITHOUT THE

Non-pull-out

BOW (RING)

it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

This idea stopped that little game:



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other cases containing this trade mark—

A watch case opener sent free on request

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	9 15 a m
Main Line Express	11 01 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 37 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 8.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address
THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

Do you NEED GLASSES?
EYES EXAMINED FREE

Spectacles perfectly fitted and guaranteed for 2 years. Artificial eyes inserted.

J. DIAMOND, Optician,
Estab'd. 1864. 32 Sixth St., PITTSBURG, PA.

LAND BARONS OUT WEST.

Landlords Who Are Reckless, Free-Handed and Good Livers.

The divine injunction "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" has no relevancy to the citizens of the five civilized tribes. Here are a people who, like the lilies of the fields, "toil not; neither do they spin," furnishing an example of class favoritism under the law peculiar and interesting to study, says Harper's. The landlords have no care but the gathering of rents and a general supervision of the home place. They are, as a class, free-handed, reckless, good livers and with a strong tendency to dissipation. Most of them live up to their incomes [illegible] big chimneys and usually in a bad state of repair. An air of untidiness and neglect pervades the yard, to which is added a lack of taste inside when you enter. Still there is something about the surroundings—the orchard, smoke house, negroes, pigs and poultry—which denotes solid old-fashioned comfort and Arcadian content. Frequently you meet the lord of one of these mansions—a squaw man—whose family claim no Indian blood, yet he enjoys, by virtue of a former matrimonial alliance, all the landed rights of an Indian. It is really surprising the number of this class that are divorced from Indian wives or have become widowers and remarried in their own race. They constitute the largest landholders and are very jealous of [illegible] rights when threatened by [illegible] as they form the nucleus of a land monopoly and unequal privileges.

And what of the Indian, the full-blood, whom this great and munificent government of ours has in its wisdom regarded as a ward and heir to a princely heritage as a recompense for Anglo-Saxon ravine? You will find him where the stillness of the forest is as yet unbroken. He is there in his miserable little hut, a recluse from the great mad world he so distrusts and fears, living a poor hand-to-mouth existence, and rarely emerging to visit the haunts of his tormentors. A scanty patch of corn, a few poultry and mustfed hogs, with what game and fish fall prey to his skill, go to supply his meager larder and furnish employment for his squaw and himself. Once in a great while there is a per capita payment, and a pittance falls to his share after the professional redmen of the tribe have made the disbursement to their satisfaction and paid their "attorney's fees." It is a rare thing to find a full blood in the Indian territory who is living comfortably on as much as a quarter section of land under cultivation. There are some, but they are striking exceptions.

HE WAS IN A HURRY.

Only Four Days to Spend Abroad and All Europe to See.

"Speaking of being in a hurry," said a traveler to a New York Sun man, "reminds me of a man I once saw in the tower of London, one of a little party that was being piloted through by a beefeater. He kept all the time just ahead of the pilot and seemed anxious to go faster and get through. Everybody else wanted to see everything, but this man would have liked to skip some of these things; still he couldn't say anything, for the pilot made good time right along until he came to the figure of a big man on a big horse, both in heavy armor and the man holding a great spear, a most impressive figure, representing I forget now who, but somebody famous in history, and the beefeater talked a little longer than usual. Here the man who was in a hurry broke in. 'Yes, yes,' he said, 'that's all right, but we can't stand here all day looking at that, you know,' and he moved ahead a little as I waited, all ready to go on. We all hoped that the beefeater would pay no attention to him; we need have had no fear on that score, for he paid absolutely no attention whatever to him. An hour or two later we stood at the gate and bade the beefeater good-by. The impatient man and I walked away together. He wasn't the worst man in the world by any means. He was from Boston. He said he was a busy man and had very little time to spare; he was going back in the steamer he came over in, and, as he had only four days to do Europe in, he really felt as though he ought not to spend half a day in the tower."

PEOPLE OF ALL SORTS.

GERONIMO, the old Apache, who made so much trouble a few years ago, is now a peaceful prisoner at an army post near Mobile, Ala.

MRS. MARY CROBY, a poor seamstress living at Springfield, Ill., has won a suit which entitles her to land in North Carolina worth $75,000.

SAMUEL and Simms Gamtuck, of Hickory Flats, Simpson county, Ky., are probably the largest twin brothers in the United States. Their combined weight is 840 pounds.

ROBERT WILSON, who died recently at Preston, N. Y., though only sixty-three years old, had probably been continuously a pauper longer than anyone else in New York—sixty-one years.

INGAR OLSEN, who was given a medal for his great bravery at the time of the crib disaster at Milwaukee, will soon be appointed keeper of the Milwaukee life saving station. The salary is $900 per year.

JOSE FRANCISCO CORTES, who died recently in Morelia, Mexico, is believed in that town to have been one hundred and ninety-three years old, and they point to an entry in the local court register to prove it.

LARGEST—OLDEST—GREATEST.

THE largest tree is in California. Tulare county. It is 275 feet high and 106 in circumference at the base.

THE largest stone bridge is at Tagarig, China. It is six miles long and has 500 arches, each 70 feet high.

THE oldest active volcano is Stromboli. History does not record a time when Stromboli was not active.

THE largest volcano is Etna. Its base is ninety miles in circumference and the mountain is 11,000 feet high.

THE greatest fire was that of Chicago, 1871; 17,450 buildings burned, 300 persons killed, 98,500 made homeless.

THE oldest musical instrument is the cow's horn cleaned and bored, and used by savage man at feasts and in war.

THE largest bird is the condor. In the Andes condors with wings that spread twenty-two feet have been found.

The Prayers of Indians.

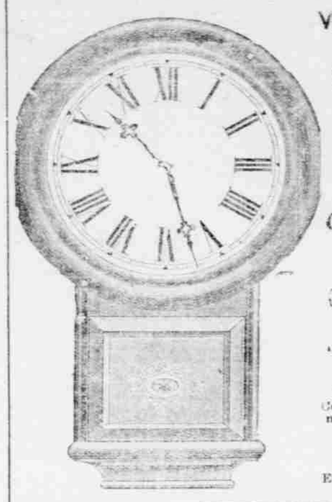
Prayers are an important part of savage custom. The Society Islanders prayed before almost every act of their lives. In Guinea a daily prayer is: "O God, help us; we do not know whether we shall live tomorrow; we are in Thy hand." A Bushman says: "O Calun, give us food; both hands full." Another tribe: "Give me today rice and yams, gold and aggry beads, slaves, riches and health; make me active and strong." But a savage in his prayers thinks neither of morality nor of a future state. Among the Cherokees, Aztecs, Mayas and Peruvians, "the rite of baptism was of immemorial antiquity."

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE.

If You Want

GOOD FLOUR

TAKE YOUR GRAIN TO THE

OLD SHENKLE MILL

In Ebensburg.

THE

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

For the Manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg, and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your Grain and give us a trial Each man's grain is ground separately and you get the flour of your own wheat The mill is run every day with the BEST OF POWER.

SAMUEL D. LUDWIG,
Proprietor.

sep15-95

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1 Farm Harness $24.50

Have sold to consumers for 20 years. Sell more Vehicles and Harness than any other and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Ship on approval. Ship $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boring free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, $35 to $50. Guaranteed same as sold for $50 to $80. Surreys, $70 to $100, same as sell for others for $125. Phaetons at $45, same as sold at $75. Phaetons at $75 to $100. Wagonettes, Mill Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

No. 119 Road Wagon $40

No. 41. Wagon. $43.

No. 718½ $42.

OUR HARNESS

are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather.

Single $8 to $20; Double Buggy, $18 to $65. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 84-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

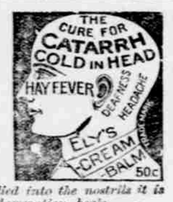
W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Elys Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD



Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the store-room of W. A. & B. Little, in Loretto, Pa., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 3RD, 1894,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Allegheny, in the county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the west by the land of the estate of John Bongard, deceased; land of the estate of Samuel Foy, and land of the estate of James Eckenrode; on the north by land of the estate of P. N. Hall, deceased, and land of Peter Morgan; on the east by land of the estate of Jacob Mouse, deceased, and land of Charles Tomlinson; and on the south by land of Albert Ansman and land of Sebastian Frye, containing

116 Acres,

more or less and having thereon erected a new Frame Dwelling House and Spring House, a new Bank Barn 60x70 feet, a Shop and Storehouse, all in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of the sale, and the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the time of the confirmation of the sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH F. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Silas Nagle, deceased.

Munster Twp., January 2, 1894.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood, and will soon end you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. I. L. G. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other cures. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

Cann's Kidney Cure Co.,
720 Lemon street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all reliable druggists. 4.21.93

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Christina Freidhoff, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Christina Freidhoff, late of the borough of Lilly in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and any persons having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement SIMON CONRAD.

Lilly, Pa., Jan. 12, 1894. 6t. X

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Felix Toole, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Felix Toole, deceased, late of Portage borough, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. J. M'DONNELL,
Administrator of Felix Toole, deceased
Portage, Pa., Dec. 22, 1893.

FEES BROS.'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞ The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

FEES BROS.

STRAY HORSE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Munster township on or about the 8th day of January, 1894, a dark brown or black horse with a little white on both hind feet, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DAILY.

Munster Twp., Jan. 19, 1894.

STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Clearfield township about the middle of November, a red muley cow with a bell on and both ears marked. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES E. M'GOUGH.

Clearfield Twp., Jan. 19, 1894.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Metzgar, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Metzgar, late of the borough of Lilly, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to me. CAROLINE METZGAR,
Executrix.

Lilly, Pa., Dec. 15, 1893. 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary in the estate of Bernard McNeill, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, have been granted to me. All persons owing said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JOHN McNEILL,
Surviving executor of Bernard McNeill, dec'd.

Gallitzin, Pa., January 2, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Fred. W. Davis, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. A. SHOEMAKER,
Administrator.

Dec. 22, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Simon Ryan, late of the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. T. W. RYAN,
Executor.

Lilly, Pa., Dec. 22, 1893.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BOHM, 163 Elm St., Cincinnati.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS.

THE "original" incandescent lamp inventor, Henry Goebel, is dead.

THE board of aldermen of Meridian, Miss., has adopted a resolution to purchase the Edison electric light plant for the city for the sum of $14,500.

IT is said that the commissioners of Irish lights are about to improve the light at the Old Head of Kinsale lighthouse, and will shortly introduce electric lighting there.

AN electric railroad from Washington, D. C., to Falls Church, passing through the center of Alexandria county, by way of Bailston, is said to be in contemplation. It is to be built by the land owners along the line.

PLANS have been made at Geneva, N. Y., it is said, for putting on Seneca lake an electric boat for commercial purposes. The boat is to be 150 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, with 5 feet draught. It will be driven by twin screws.

THERE is said to be at Columbia, S. C., a cotton mill nearly ready for operation which is to have its power brought from the canal by means of electricity instead of the old-fashioned belt-method. A Boston man is the engineer, and the capacity of the mill is forty-five thousand spindles.

FOR FAIR WOMAN

THE first Berlin gymnasium for women has been opened with sixteen pupils.

WOMEN students are now admitted to qualifying clinical instruction in the Royal infirmary at Edinburgh.

MRS. HELEN CAMPBELL, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," is taking a post-graduate course of social economics at the University of Michigan.

A FRENCH woman has issued, in the name of the Woman's Suffrage League, a manifesto protesting against the practice of women working for the support of their husbands.

BARONESS RAHDEN, whose husband was acquitted a few days ago by the French court at Rioni, France, of the charge of murder growing out of the killing of Lieut. Custinkio, who was enamored of the baroness, has been engaged by a variety theater in Berlin.

MRS. ROMNEY, an American, has invented a dinner pail for the use of workingmen, in which food can be kept hot for ten or twelve hours. She has been equally successful in devising a wafer cooler, which cools water by evaporation to forty degrees.

DAINTY DESSERTS.

ALMOND DROPS.—Six eggs, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of cream, one teaspoonful of extract of almond. Drop from spoon on buttered paper.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—One pint of rich cream whipped to a stiff froth, one-half cup powdered sugar, whites of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of extract of nectarine; line a glass dish with lady-fingers or small slices of cake, and pour on the whipped cream.

PEACH COTTAGE PUDDING.—Stir sliced peaches into a batter made of one-half cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one beaten egg, one cup of milk, one pint of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in a loaf. Serve with hard sauce.

ANGELS' FOOD.—One and one-half tumblers of granulated sugar, one tumbler of flour, each sifted seven times; in the last sifting put in one even teaspoonful of cream of tartar; whites of eleven eggs; flavor with vanilla or almond extract. Bake one hour.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE WAYS OF AUTHORS.

MONTESQUIEU was so much affected by the criticisms of his works that the annoyance hastened his death.

CHURCHILL hated to correct his own poems. He said that the erasure of a line was like cutting away one's own flesh.

ETIENNE JODELLE was the father of the French theater. His first play was "Cleopatra," presented on the stage in 1552.

VIRGIL devoted eleven years to his Æneid and then deemed it so imperfect at his death he ordered it to be burned.

THE Emperor Hadrian, when dying, composed that beautiful address to his soul, which Pope translated into English.

CORNEILLE died in the most bitter poverty, unrelieved by many whom during his days of prosperity he had benefited.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

ENGLAND has over 800 Christian Endeavor societies.

THERE are now over 5,000 junior Christian Endeavor societies.

THERE are nine Christian Endeavor societies in Cape Colony, South Africa.

THE next international Christian Endeavor convention will be held at Cleveland, July 11-15, 1894. Accommodations will be made for 30,000 delegates.

THERE are now 28,360 societies of Christian Endeavor in the world. Nearly 2,000 new societies have been reported since the Montreal international convention.

A FLOATING Society of Christian Endeavor was formed in a Japanese man-of-war that anchored near Tokyo. The ship sailed away with thirteen members, and returned six months later with a membership of thirty.

ASTRONOMY.

A YEAR on Jupiter is equal to eleven years, ten months and seventeen days on our globe.

THE actual occupancy of Mars by a race superior to our own is said to be very probable.

THE assayer who examined the aerolite that fell on the farm of Lawrence Freeman, near Bath, S. D., on the afternoon of August 29, 1892, reports that the principal minerals it contains are gold, silver, nickel and cobalt.

PROF. TODD, of Amherst, it is announced, has begun preparations to view the total solar eclipse of August 9, 1896, from the island of Yezo, in the Japanese empire. He isn't going to let the eclipse surprise him unawares.

THE observatory on the top of Mount Blanc is an accomplished fact. The foundations imbedded in the ice are considered perfectly safe. It will be occupied continuously during the fine season and self-registering instruments will be left behind for the winter.

Locations of the Capital.

The capital of the United States has been located at different times at the following different places: At Philadelphia from September 5, 1774, until December, 1776; at Baltimore, from December, 20, 1776, to March, 1777; at Philadelphia from March 4, 1777, to September, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., from September 27, 1777, to September 30, 1777; at York, Pa., from September 30, 1777, to July, 1778; at Philadelphia, from July 2, 1778, to June 30, 1783; at Princeton, N. J., from June 30, 1783, to November 20, 1783; at Annapolis, Md., from November, 1783, to November, 1784, at Trenton, N. J., from November, 1784, to January, 1785; at New York, from January, 1785, to 1790, when the seat of government was changed to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1800, since which time it has been at Washington.

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Is the place to get your

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Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion, We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

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We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very

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POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS, MONTHLY STATEMENTS ENVELOPES, LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK, LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman

EBENSBURG, PENN'A

A Breakfast Appetite

Can Best Be Aided By

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

Concisely Told and Rightly Commented Upon.

The Patriot is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the state and the only one printed at the state capital, the official and political centre of the commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

The Patriot is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt methods. It is afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other state papers combined.

The leading question during the winter will be tariff reform. In November next Pennsylvania will elect a governor, members of congress, and a state legislature. The man who desires to keep informed must read, and the man who reads should get The Patriot, daily or weekly.

To place The Patriot in the hands of a yet larger constituency we will send the daily from now until March 1, 1895, to any new subscriber on receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. The WEEKLY will be sent to any new subscriber from now until March 1, 1895 on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

The Patriot is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to hundreds. It has a Cent a Word Column for other wants.

DAILY, every week-day morning in the year, $5 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

dec2-6

HAVE YOU READ

The Times

PHILADELPHIA

THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegience in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent to anyone sending their address.

TERMS:—Daily, $3.00 per annum; $1.00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. Sunday Edition, twenty-four large, handsome pages—108 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month. Weekly Edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to

THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

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OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1892.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new, replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms.

H. E. Hooker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

Established 1835. Incorporated 1883.

ALL OVER EUROPE.

FIRES are five per cent. more numerous in London on Saturday than on any other day in the week.

SINCE the reduction of cab fares in London the ratio of patronage to population has risen from 14.6 to 77.

GREEKS, on the loss of a relative, besmear their faces with wine and agreeable food, took off all ornaments, dressed in coarse black stuff, shaved the head and rolled in mire or ashes.

MUNICIPAL restaurants have been established in many German cities as a means for minimizing begging and to relieve the worthy poor of the necessity of accepting food given in charity.

MEMBERS of the royal Irish constabulary, when appointed must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and are not allowed to serve in a county where they have relatives.

FIFTY-THREE per cent. of the lunatics in the asylums of Bengal are there entirely as the result of using "hasheesh," a poisonous drug. In Egypt, Greece and Turkey the use of the drug is forbidden by a stringent law.

ONLY women of extraordinary merit are permitted to wear trousers in France, and for this privilege they are each taxed from ten to twelve dollars a year. So far the privilege has only been granted to George Sand, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Dieulafoy, the Persian archeologist; Mme. Foucault, the bearded woman; and two feminine stonecutters, Mesdames Fourreau and La Jeannette.

SCIENTIFIC SIFTINGS.

IF a pint of water be added to a pint of proof spirit, the mixture will not make a quart. A chemical change is the explanation.

THE exact distance from either the north or south pole to the equator, measured along the earth's surface, is exactly 6,000 miles.

A NEW method of coloring iron has been discovered in England which entirely prevents rust, even though the metal be brought to a red heat.

THE animal which most nearly resembles a plant is probably hymenopus bicorius, an insect found in India, which bears an extraordinary likeness to the flower of an orchid.

THE pain caused by the bite of a mosquito is caused by a fluid poison injected by the insect into the wound in order to make the blood thin enough to flow through the mosquito's throat.

EVERY nation on the globe has had its "stone age" at some period of its history. Even as late as the time of Moses and Aaron the rite of circumcision was performed with a stone knife.

A LONDONER has secured from Madagascar an egg of the extinct Æpyornis or roc of the "Arabian Nights." It is 33½ by 28 inches, and would hold the contents of more than a dozen ordinary hen eggs.

PRODUCTS OF THE STATES.

ARKANSAS in cotton stands fifth, in mules ninth, in lumber twelfth.

TENNESSEE is second in peanuts, third in live stock, ninth in cotton.

VIRGINIA is the first in peanuts, second in tobacco and eighth in salt.